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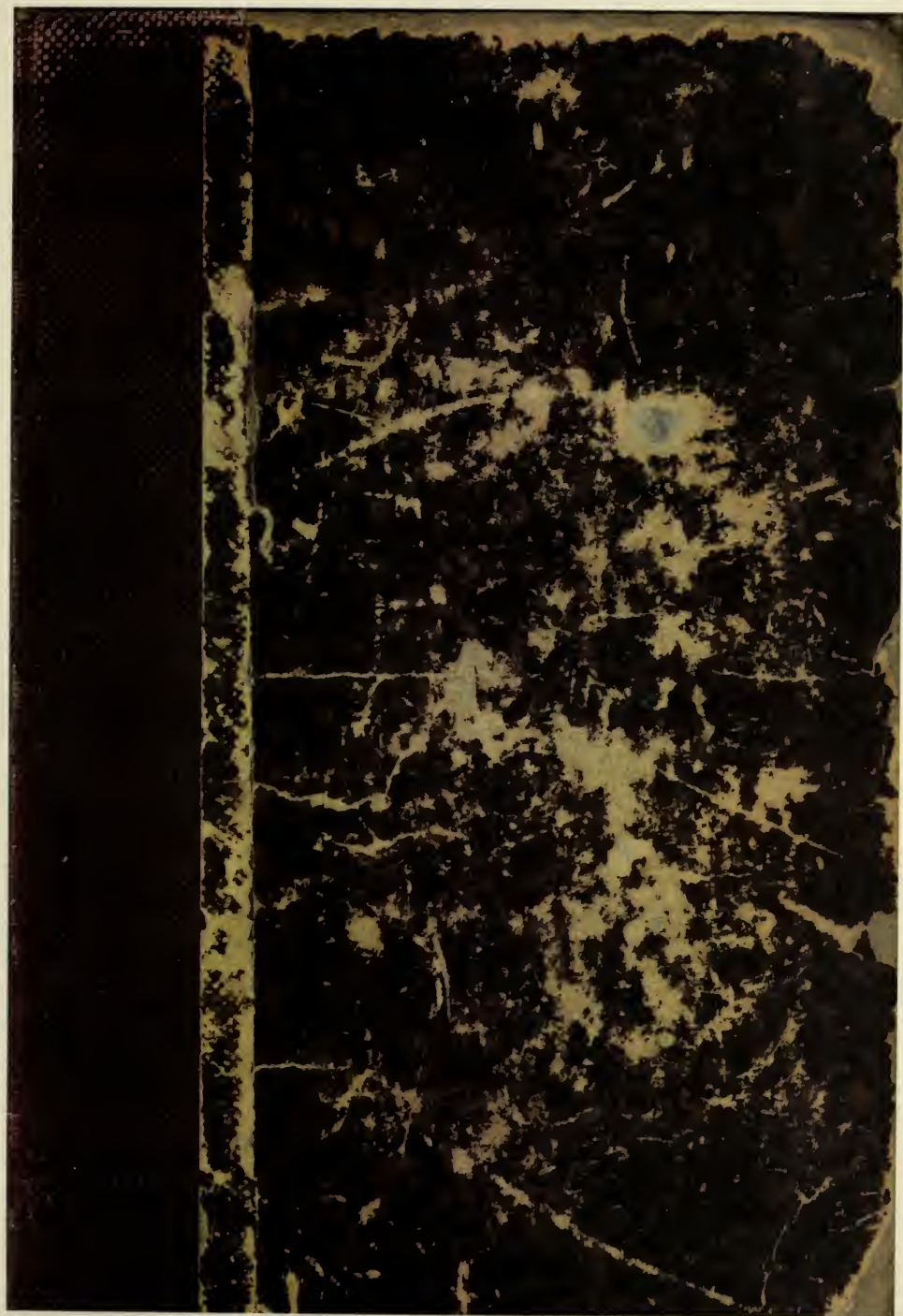


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Boston

AN ILLUSTRATED GUIDE  
WITH MAP.

TWENTY-ONE











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FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY,  
**THE OLD UNITED STATES HOTEL,  
 OF BOSTON**

has maintained its **RESPECTABILITY AND EXCELLENCE.**

Originally the largest Hotel in Boston, it has been twice enlarged years ago, by the extensive wings on Kingston and Lincoln Streets, named respectively Oregon and Texas.

During the past five years it has been under the management of  
**Mr. TILLY HAYNES, of Springfield, Mass.**

who has completely renovated, enlarged and improved the property, and last year added still another hundred rooms, by building across from Texas to Oregon.

Think of a Hotel from Texas to Oregon, and you will understand why this notice is written, which is to say that the **UNITED STATES** recommends itself for its quiet, orderly management, and the notable character of its guests, its numerous public rooms and grand old parlors, broad halls and numerous stairways, while none of its 500 Guest Rooms are above the fourth floor.

These, with its very central location, its most excellent table, and moderate charges, recommend it to all who have once shared its hospitality.

NEW SOUTHERN TERMINAL

# PASSENGER STATION - - -

Now building one block from the United States  
Hotel, will be the largest passenger  
station in the world.

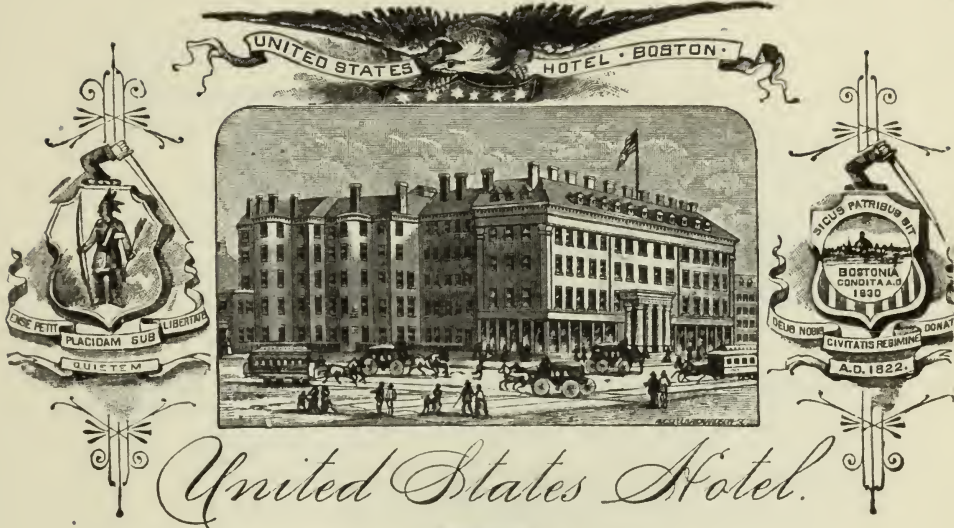


**T**HIS Station will be occupied by the Boston, Worcester, and Albany, and all New York Central trains to the West and South-west ; also by the Providence and Shore Line Railroads to New York, Philadelphia, and Washington. Steamboat trains for all the Fall River boats to New York and the South.

Air Lines to Willimantis, Middletown, and New York ; also to Hartford, Poughkeepsie, and Fiskill on the Hudson.

The Old Colony consolidated lines to Taunton, New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket.

Main line to Falmouth, Woods Holl, Provincetown, and all points on Cape Cod. Quincy and Nantasket line to all points on South Shore.



## BOSTON.

THE old UNITED STATES HOTEL is one of the oldest and best of the hotels of Boston. Its fame is wide-spread. Its seal dates back to 1824, and from that early date to the present it has been


### **Maintained up to the Best Standard,**

But never better than now. It is situated directly opposite the Boston & Albany, within two blocks of the Old Colony, and only a short distance from the New York & New England and Providence Railroad Stations, and is the nearest hotel to the retail portions of the city, and the great commercial centres.

The "UNITED STATES" is occupied largely in the winter by families owning their own private residences in the adjoining towns, who come into the city and make their residence at this famous old house for the winter months.

**During the Summer Season, therefore, their Great Family Rooms are Available for Tourists, Families, and Pleasure Parties,**

Giving accommodations that could not otherwise be afforded, and so allow guests the most extensive variety of rooms at the lowest possible charges. During the summer months the rates are reduced to \$2.50, \$3.00, and \$3.50 per day, according to accommodation, with board by the week at from \$12.00 to \$25.00, thus giving visitors an opportunity of making this hotel their permanent headquarters, from which to make daily excursions to the thousand places of historical interest with which the city and suburbs abound, and to the great manufacturing cities which surround it; while the fifteen hundred summer resorts and boarding-houses down the harbor and along the coast are available every fifteen minutes by boat or rail. Thus the "UNITED STATES" will be found not only a most accessible and convenient hotel on arriving at Boston, but will be found equally comfortable and economical for permanent as well as transient guests, while the facilities for reaching all the suburban localities and various seashore resorts are unequalled by any hotel in Boston.

... TO ...  
TOURISTS, LADIES, ———   
AND FAMILIES

————— VISITING  
THE EASTERN COAST  
OR THE  
MOUNTAINS.



The immense number of Seashore resorts, and the greatly increased attractions of the Eastern Coast from NEWPORT to BAR HARBOR, have made the annual trip to them not only fashionable, but almost a necessity for health, rest, or recreation.

To suggest the most simple, direct, economical and comfortable method for reaching them will be the mission of this circular.

The Railways and Steamboats will furnish more and better facilities this season than ever before for reaching any of these places; but parties cannot always decide, especially at a distance, as to what locality it is most desirable for them to choose, or whether it may not be better to examine different places before deciding on their home for the season. To all such, we may be permitted to say that Boston not only makes the geographical centre for these various localities, but furnishes a point at which all Railways and Steamboats terminate, and to which all lines compete by reduced fares and club rates. Therefore,

**All parties coming East will find it in every way more economical and satisfactory to purchase through tickets and check baggage direct to Boston.**

This settled, the next point is to decide what may be seen and where to stop while in Boston, what it will cost, and what accommodations can be given, which we will endeavor to answer on the following pages.



## Boston is Rich in Historical Reminiscences - - -

In its Educational Institutions it stands at the head of the list. Its colleges are world-famous; its schools the pride of the country; its societies of Art, Science, and Literature include the most eminent men and women of the age; and all tastes are here provided for as in no other city in the Union. It has fairly earned the title

## The Athens of America

In Architectural and Mechanical attractions, Boston presents a variety seen nowhere else.

The great fire opened the way for a new series of Merchant Palaces, that for solidity and architectural grandeur are not equalled on the continent.

The new avenues at the South and West End contain a large number of splendid private dwellings, some of them rivalling in magnificence the palaces of the

## Old World - -

In nothing is Boston more superior than in the number and excellence of its manufacturing establishments, which cover every article of importance for home or foreign consumption.

Its great mechanical fairs have given an impetus and encouragement to ingenuity and enterprise that have placed it in the front rank of America's great workshops.

# TRIMOUNTAIN OR THREE MOUNTAINS

AS BOSTON WAS ORIGINALLY CALLED.

---

IS a peninsula of about seven hundred acres, almost entirely surrounded by the sea. Its climate in the hottest of seasons is deliciously cool, bracing, and invigorating; and is, undoubtedly, one of the healthiest cities in the world.

ITS harbor, one of the best on the coast, is about twenty miles long by eight wide. Its many islands and coast are lined with thousands of delightful summer resorts, reached by numerous Railways and Steamboats at every hour of the day, forming a panorama of busy life and pleasure to be seen nowhere else.

ITS drives inland are none the less interesting and picturesque, whether we visit the classic shades of old Harvard, the romantic walks at Wellesley, or the hundred delightful suburban villages, whose well-kept lawns and elegant gardens simply reflect the elegance and taste within the homes of those who have made Boston what it is.

THE excellent street car service of Boston is one of its best institutions. Nowhere else in the country is this important conveyance to visitors so complete as here. The broad, handsome, open cars reach all points within ten miles of the city hall, and give visitors a most delightful opportunity to see the attractions at the least possible charge.

# BOSTON'S OUTLINES.



**B**OSTON is the capital of Massachusetts, and the chief city of New England. It has 550,000 inhabitants, covers 22,000 acres, and has a valuation of nearly \$1,000,000,000. Boston proper covers 700 acres, including the hilly peninsula called by the Indians *Shawmut*, and by the first settlers *Tri-mountaine*, and the artificially-filled flats contiguous. It is divided into the North End, the oldest part of the city, now mostly inhabited by foreigners, and containing Copp's Hill, Christ Church, and ancient North Square; the West End, a densely populated region of shops and tenements, with the Massachusetts General Hospital toward the Cambridge bridges; the South End, with long lines of residence streets, churches and schools, the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, and the great High School, toward Roxbury; the business district, between the Common and the harbor, including the largest stores, the Post Office, City Hall, Custom House, etc.; and the Back Bay, between the Common and Longwood, and containing the finest streets and most aristocratic homes, Trinity Church, the Public Library, the Art Museum, the Harvard Medical School, the Museum of Natural History, etc. The municipality of Boston also includes EAST BOSTON, on Noddle's Island, with 40,000 inhabitants and 15 churches, and the elevators and docks where the British steamships lie; SOUTH BOSTON, a manufacturing and iron-working district, with two miles of harbor front, the docks and warehouses of the New-York & New-England Railroad, the far-viewing and historic Dorchester Heights, the new Marine Park and Independence Square, and five bridges to Boston; CHARLESTOWN, on the north, a hilly peninsula between the Charles and Mystic Rivers, with 40,000 inhabitants, Bunker-

Hill Monument, the State Prison, the United-States Navy Yard, the old Ursuline-Convent grounds on Mount Benedict, and two bridges to Boston; BOSTON HIGHLANDS (or Roxbury), on the south, a hilly region of homes, with 20 churches; DORCHESTER, farther south, a rural district of far-viewing and picturesque hills, villas, and gardens; WEST ROXBURY, including the handsome village of Jamaica Plain, Brook Farm, and the great Franklin Park of 500 acres; and BRIGHTON, a finely diversified district to the westward, between Brookline and Newton, with the great fifty-acre million-dollar Abattoir, and on the opposite side of the Charles River from the United-States Arsenal at Watertown. These suburban wards are intimately connected with the city proper by street-cars and railways.

The streets in the older part of the city are picturesquely irregular, oftentimes narrow and winding, bordered by many houses of historic interest, and traversed by a continuous tide of traffic. Many millions have been spent during the last twenty years in widening and straightening them. In the more modern parts of the city, — the Back Bay and the South End, — the streets are generally broad, straight, and well paved, and present a pleasing regularity and symmetry. Vast sums are expended annually in keeping the city's thoroughfares clean and neat.

Washington Street is the chief street, and meanders in long curves from the North End to Roxbury, traversing the region of retail business. Tremont Street runs along one side of the Common, passing from Scollay Square and the foot of Beacon Hill to Roxbury and Brookline, and containing many attractive stores. The cross-streets connecting these two — Temple Place, Winter Street, etc. — also are occupied by retail shops, where a large business is done. State Street, running from Washington Street to the harbor, is largely devoted to banks and other financial institutions, and is the Wall Street of New England. The wholesale business district is included between Washington, Beach, and Hanover Streets, and the harbor. In Pearl, High, and Purchase Streets, and around the ancient Church Green, is the boot and shoe district. On and near Summer Street are the great wholesale dry-goods houses. Atlantic Avenue, a noble thoroughfare, 100 feet wide, and built at a cost of \$2,500,000. runs along the heads of the wharves, and is the seat of much of the shipping interest.

Commonwealth Avenue is one of the finest residence-streets in the world, 250 feet wide and a mile and a half long, running from the Public Garden to the Back-Bay Fens, adorned with trees and



statues, and bordered by handsome houses. The real-estate valuation of this Back-Bay district, thirty years ago covered with tide-water, is over \$75,000,000.

Boston Harbor and its connected bays cover 75 square miles, and contain dozens of islands, three strong forts, and three light-houses. It is sheltered from the sea by the long Nantasket Beach, and overlooked on the south-west by the stately Blue Hills of Milton. During the summer, steamboats ply up and down every hour or so, giving opportunities to visit the charming marine suburbs of Gloucester, Nahant, Winthrop, Hull, Hingham, Nantasket, Plymouth, and Provincetown.





**B**OSTON is in many respects the most interesting city of America, the favorite place of pilgrimage for many thousands of intelligent tourists. Its history is full of romance, from the foundation by Winthrop's Puritans, and the eras of Cotton Mather and Chief-Justice Sewall, and the uprising of Sam Adams and John Hancock to the latter heroic days of Governor Andrew and his marching regiments. In art, Boston has been the home of Copley, Stuart, Allston, Hunt and other famous masters. In religion, she has been led by Channing, Miner, Freeman Clarke, Phillips Brooks, Gilbert Haven, Joseph Cook, and Father Taylor. In philosophy there are Emerson and Fiske, Thoreau and Theodore Parker, Weiss and Mulford. The chief poets of America, Longfellow, Lowell and Whittier, were born and lived within an hour's ride. Here, too, are the haunts made sacred by the inspirations of Hawthorne, the birthplace of Julian Hawthorne, the home of Howells, the streets rendered classic by the acerbities of Henry James. On Beacon Street lived Oliver Wendell Holmes; on Mount Vernon Street, Thomas Bailey Aldrich. Here is the birthplace of Edward Everett; there the mansion of Prescott, the historian; on a Dorchester hill-top, Motley's home; opposite the State House, George Ticknor's great house. American literature springs as surely from Boston as Greek culture from Athens, or Latin power from Rome.

In architecture, the city exemplifies the best development of the century in its massive and commodious public buildings, its stately churches, and the château-like mansions of the Back Bay. In education, the local schools have for many decades held a fore-

most place, and are crowned by the most famous universities and colleges. In music, Tourjée and Petersilea, Whitney and Zerrahn, Dwight and Paine, mark the highest point of New-World attainment.

The harbor and bay, the adjacent suburbs, wealthy and picturesque, and the North Shore and Old Colony, afford an endless variety of delightful short excursions, supplied with the most convenient methods of journeying. And, in odd hours, the great stores of the city may be called upon for an almost unexampled assortment of goods and wares, notable at once for excellence and cheapness, and worthy of interested attention.

The routes herein described are made to centre at the United-States Hotel, as that is the most centrally situated of the great hotels of Boston, being within a square or two of the Albany and Old-Colony stations, and between them and the Post Office, State House, and business district. The street-cars that pass the hotel incessantly give easy and quick access also to all parts of the city and its suburbs, and make the oftentimes arduous task of sight-seeing become a simple pleasure.

It should be remembered, also, that Boston is one of the most comfortable cities of America in hot weather, being situated on a peninsula between large bodies of salt water, whence cool sea breezes blow through the streets night and day. The east wind of summer is as delightful in Boston as the same wind is exasperating in winter. The excellent sanitary laws of the city, and its vigilant policing and perfect drainage, combine to insure conditions most favorable to health and comfort, and far excelling those of the rural and seashore summer resorts.

As Edinburgh is preferred to London, and Dresden to Berlin, and Florence to Milan, by cultivated travellers in search of summer recreation, so Boston is found in many ways more interesting than the greater cities to the southward, and forms the favorite resting-place of thousands of American tourists. Let the visitor settle himself comfortably in the spacious old United-States Hotel, and make himself acquainted with its proprietor and officers, and get himself exactly suited as to his rooms, and then leisurely and easily begin to see the many sights of the Puritan City and its suburbs.

## HINTS FOR VISITORS.

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First make yourself at home in your hotel. Landlords and clerks are here to serve and make you comfortable, and expect you to ask questions; and they are only too happy to answer or give you the required information. So far as possible, let them know just what you want, how long you will probably remain, and where you wish to go. The UNITED-STATES HOTEL has gained an enviable reputation as a most hospitable home; and it only needs for the visitor to put himself *en rapport* with its officials to ascertain this fact.

The first and best advice the experienced traveller and sight-seer can give to a novice is,—don't hurry. Life, at best, is short, and should be kept free from worry as far as possible. The attrition of haste spoils many an otherwise pleasant journey. The man who rushes nervously from point to point will see more in a day than his calm and tranquil neighbor, but will not live so many days to enjoy the good things of this world. We all have but one life to live, and we have a given time in which to live it. Let us then be rational, peaceful, unruffled, and set about the charming occupation of inspecting the attractions and beauties of Boston in a leisurely and enjoyable manner. A week thus spent, amid the proudest historical and personal localities, near the choicest works of art and architecture, and where one can with equal facility study speculative philosophy, or find advantageous modes of shopping, or enjoy, at will, Music-Hall symphonies or Longwood cricket-battles, is not equal to a liberal education, exactly, but goes a long way toward it, and affords a large return for the time expended. And, as the most central point at which life can be made easy and luxurious during these varied studies, the United-States Hotel affords facilities which need but to be seen to be accepted and enjoyed.

It is always amusing to see ordinarily intelligent persons making a tour of sight-seeing a regular piece of hard work, and crowding into a day what could only be fairly and enjoyably done in a week. Seeing Boston in a day is much like learning French in five easy lessons: it will prove very poor French.

There is another very important feature in travelling, and that is Rest. Ladies, particularly, who have the cares of their own homes, often get worn out with the petty details of housekeeping: with servants to look after and company to entertain, ladies have more than their share of the vexations and cares of life.

Nothing more conducive to health and happiness can be suggested than change of scene, pleasant travelling, enjoyable entertainment, and good wholesome living, where there is no anxiety as to "what shall be had for dinner," or "how shall I entertain my friends."

Take a rest, and be *entertained* for a few weeks. It will smooth out many wrinkles, making life pleasanter, happier, longer, and more worth the living; far more effectual than physicians' prescriptions,—and so don't hurry.

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TO

GREATER BOSTON

ILLUSTRATED.

---

WHAT TO SEE AND WHERE TO FIND IT

WITH

A FEW STARTING POINTS.

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BY

M. F. SWEETSER.



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The  
Bright

# Streets of Shops.



The chief Retail Stores are within five minutes' walk of the United-States Hotel, ascending Kingston Street and Essex or Bedford Street. Street-Cars pass the hotel almost momentarily, traversing the shopping district.



**THE UNITED  
STATES  
HOTEL**

Extends its generous and massive brick front along Beach Street, from Lincoln Street to Kingston Street, close to the great terminal stations of the Albany, Old-Colony and New-England Railroads. It covers two acres, with its spacious public rooms, and broad, old-fashioned halls, and 500 chambers, abundantly lighted and aired from the surrounding streets and from the grassy courtyards inside. It covers more ground than any other Boston hotel, and has more rooms. This house was built by a company of public-spirited citizens, in 1826, long before railways were thought of; and was then by far the largest hotel in Boston. The long wings on Lincoln and Kingston Streets, were added about twenty years later, and bear the names of Oregon and Texas, domains added to the Republic in those years. Daniel Webster dwelt here; and here Sumner gave a banquet to Dickens; and Rufus Choate and Richard H. Dana, and many other illustrious persons have called this their home, and dwelt here in great comfort.

The United-States is the winter home of many families who live in summer at their country-seats; and attracts many representatives of the best old American families, familiar for over half a century

with these hospitable halls. It is the favorite house for Southern and Western summer-tourists, who rest comfortably here, while enjoyably rambling among the interesting historic and modern scenes in and about Boston, Cambridge, Plymouth, Salem, etc.

The house presents all the sterling charms of old-fashioned comfort, enriched by modern excellences, and has been likened to Morley's, Roberts's and other venerable London inns, which are, and always will be, patronized by the highest nobility. The continuous growth of the house proves its marvellous popularity. After Mr. Haynes became the landlord, in 1880, he built the connecting wing, from Oregon to Texas; and in 1894 he finished a handsome fire-proof annex of 80 rooms.

The rates here are relatively moderate; the accommodations, often modernized up to date, are fully satisfactory; the table is famous for its variety and excellence; and the situation is central to almost everything of interest. The landlord for many years has been the Hon. Tilly Haynes, formerly of the State Senate and the Governor's Council, and head also of the enormous Broadway Central Hotel, in New York.

At the doors, we may take electric cars for almost all parts of the city and suburbs, or a few minutes' walk up Kingston Street leads to the heart of the city, the Post Office, the Old South Church, or the Common. Kingston Street once had a school, taught by Daniel Webster, at which Edward Everett was a pupil.

**WENDELL  
PHILLIPS'S  
HOME**

Stood at the corner of Harrison Avenue and Essex Street, where a tablet on a tall yellow building bears this inscription, "Here Wendell Phillips resided during 40 years, devoted by him to efforts to secure the abolition of African slavery in this country. The charms of home, the enjoyment of wealth and learning, even the kindly recognition of his fellow-citizens, were by him accounted as naught, compared with duty. He lived to see justice triumphant, freedom universal, and to receive the tardy praises of his former opponents. The blessings of the poor and friendless, and the oppressed, enriched him. In Boston he was born, Nov. 29, 1811, and died Feb. 2, 1884. This tablet was erected in 1894, by order of the City Council of Boston."

Just back of Phillips's, on Exeter Place, dwelt Theodore Parker, the famous Unitarian divine and reformer. Gilbert Stuart's house and studio were at the southeast corner of Essex and Edinboro Streets (at No. 59 Essex Street.)



**THE  
LIBERTY  
TREE**

Stood near the southeast corner of Essex and Washington Streets, where a large carving representing it may be seen high up on the front of 630 Washington Street. The ground about and under the great elm, Liberty Tree, was called Liberty Hall, and here the 300 Sons of Liberty held their public meetings and festivities and organized revolution, during the last years of the British rule. Their signal-flag floating from the staff extending through the branches summoned the patriot bands; and many a fiery speech was heard here, many an effigy of a hated Royalist hung from the branches. The British garrison had the tree cut down in 1775, and the Liberty Tavern long occupied the site. Here now stands the office of *The Pilot*, the greatest of Roman Catholic newspapers, formerly edited by John Boyle O'Reilly, and now by James Jeffrey Roche. It was founded in 1838 by Patrick Donahoe.

**THE YOUNG  
PEOPLE'S  
SOCIETY OF  
CHRISTIAN  
ENDEAVOR,**

With 3,000,000 members, has its national executive offices in the adjacent Pray Building, 646 Washington Street, the seat of John H. Pray, Sons & Co.'s immense carpet house, founded in 1817. Here, also, are the offices of the Prang art publications. Boylston Market stood from 1809 to 1888 on the opposite corner, occupied now by the handsome Boylston Building of light-colored stone. Thence Washington Street swings away to the South End; and Boylston Street passes westward, by the Christian Union building, to the Common and the Back Bay. These are described in subsequent chapters. (See index)

**CHINA-  
TOWN**

In Boston is a cleanly and interesting district, inhabited by an industrious and frugal people. In going up Beach or Essex Street, we pass along the edge of the Chinese quarter, where Oxford Street and Place are crowded with Mongolian homes, the central point of the 3,000 Asiatic Bostonians. They have on Harrison Avenue a score or more of stores, for tea, Celestial groceries, china, dress fabrics, incense, teak articles, books, fire-crackers, and other Asiatic wares. Here are restaurants, where chop-sooy, chow-mein, and Chinese teas and wines, and rice whiskey are served over teakwood furniture; a joss-house and a Christian mission, and a very large Masonic lodge; besides hidden fan-tan and opium joints, often raided by the police.

On the New Moon and New Year festivals, they hang out Chinese flags and lanterns, burn incense plentifully, and have dinners and receptions and musical parties. Here dwell a number of rich

Oriental merchants, thirty of whom have white wives. The quarter is lively at evening and on Sunday, when the residents chat and smoke and make merry, arrayed in their picturesque outlandish costumes. The Chinese theatre is at 20 Beach Street, with a company of men only, and is open from 6 to 9 in the evening.

**THE  
THEATRE  
DISTRICT**

Extends a block northward on the narrow and picturesque Washington Street, including three famous play-houses, with two more on its edge. This is one of the most crowded and busy thoroughfares in the world, with its narrow and huddled sidewalks, and a roadway traversed by thousands of vehicles. The sharp curves and bends reveal singular and piquant architectural effects, in the many varying colors and styles which characterize the adjacent buildings. The scene is especially brilliant when the theatres let out, and thousands of pleasers throng the way.

**THE PARK  
THEATRE,**

At 619 Washington Street, built by Lotta, for H. E. Abbey, in 1879, has a pleasant auditorium, upholstered in garnet plush, with graceful proscenium boxes, and a frescoed dome. Opposite, the tall Hotel Savoy occupies the site of the Globe Theatre, from 1867 to 1894 the scene of the triumphs of Bernhardt, Duse, Salvini and Fechter. Boston is the greatest "show" town in America with 15 theatres.

**AVERY  
STREET,**

A noisy little lane, leads into a mesh of narrow alleys, intimately known to many varieties of gamblers. This was the scene of Scudder's romance of *Five Sisters Court*. The white Adams House, with its three pyramidal towers, occupies the site of the Lamb Tavern, opened in 1745, and bears the name of a former landlord, the father of *Oliver Optic*. The Elks' building is at 24 Hayward Place, near the site of the old White-Horse Tavern.

**KEITH'S  
THEATRE,**

At 547 Washington Street, is one of the most beautiful play-houses in the world, as to interior effect. It was built in 1893-94, at a cost of \$600,000. The old-rose walls of the outer lobby bear exquisite figure-panels by Tojetti, and lead to the marble-paved foyer, treated in the Louis XV. manner, with rich stereo-reliefs in ivory and gold tints. The ladies' parlor has a frescoed dome, an exquisite fireplace, and blue silk damask portieres. The orchestra chairs are upholstered in pale green tapestry, and the air for ventilating and warming the house is driven through their perforated hollow legs. The proscenium arch has frescoes of the Dance, Comedy and

Music; and the twelve boxes are hung with green silk velours and damask. The electrolier, of 180 lights, is in the form of a vine. The dynamo room is visited by thousands, and has a superbly mounted 400-horse-power engine, polished nickel trimmings, marble floors, and onyx tables.

Wilton carpets, Siena-marble decorations, onyx fountains, Louis XV. frescoes, rose silk damask, blue-tiled fire-places, graceful colonnades, etc., abound. The theatre is open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., for high-class vaudeville, or variety performances.

The Lion Theatre was opened on this site away back in 1836.

**THE  
BOSTON  
THEATRE,**

At 539 Washington Street, dates from 1854, and is one of the largest in the world (larger than the New-York and Paris opera-houses, or Drury Lane, or the Philadelphia Academy of Music,) with seats for 3,000 persons. The grand promenade saloon, the oaken stairway, the vast auditorium, are notable features. The house is well adapted to grand opera and spectacles. Here Booth and Forrest, Fechter and Salvini, Ristori and Jefferson, Barrett and Sothorn, Irving and Terry, have won triumphs; and here also were held the State balls to the Prince of Wales and the Grand Duke Alexis, and the grand fair of the Sanitary Commission in 1864. The theatre is very richly and beautifully adorned.

R. H. White & Co.'s huge department store lifts its fine Gothic front opposite the theatre; and at the corner of West Street is the ancient jewelry store of Bigelow, Kennard & Co., whose inner art-room contains very costly and exquisite articles in bronze, silver, and jewels. This is the Tiffany's of Boston, rich in art.

**WEST  
STREET,**

Leads westward, by various music, candy, flower and other shops, and the Universalist Publishing House, at No. 30, to Boston Common, at the ancient site of the whipping-post and pillory. At 13 West Street, Hawthorne for years courted Sophia Peabody, to whom he was married here in 1842, by James Freeman Clarke, who in 1868 officiated at his funeral, Shreve's great jewelry store occupies the entire building at West and Tremont Streets.

**TEMPLE  
PLACE**

Is a short but brilliant shopping street, leading westward to the Common, with stores for laces, linens, millinery, gloves, shoes, etc. At No. 36 is the Provident Institution for Savings, founded in 1816, and holding \$36,000,000 on deposit. This the oldest savings-bank in America; and occupies the mansion of T. H. Perkins.

Park Benjamin's house, at 14 Temple Place, was in 1830-40 a

favorite evening resort of young Holmes, Motley, and others.

**JORDAN,  
MARSH  
& CO.,**

At Washington and Avon Streets, have a long and handsome building, in Palladian architecture, for their famous bazar of 70 departments. This business was founded in 1841, at Hanover and Mechanic Streets, in the North End. On an upper

floor (reached by elevator; free entrance), is one of the finest picture-galleries in America, with hundreds of brilliant French and American paintings for sale. Richard Mansfield, the famous actor, was for some years a clerk in this great dry-goods store, before turning toward the stage. His dramatic studies were encouraged by the head of the firm. There are 2,000 persons employed here.

**OLIVER  
DITSON CO.,**

At 453 Washington Street, is one of the largest music houses in the world, and dates from 1833. This is the headquarters for hundreds of musical artists and teachers.

**SUMMER  
STREET**

Diverges "saltwards to the docks" between the great Shuman clothing house, and Noyes Bros., where the chappies and Harvard fellows get their *lingerie*. At No. 33 it passes the ponderous granite building of C. F. Hovey & Co., a dry-goods shop for the best families of Boston. Summer Street was formerly famous for its fine suburban mansions and gardens; but is now mainly occupied by wholesale stores. (See Index).

**WINTER  
STREET**

Leads westerly to Boston Common, crowded with shops for the sale of jewelry, confectionery, flowers, linens, laces, cloaks, ladies' shoes, and rich brocades, silks and other fabrics. This is a favorite street for ladies; and here we may endorse Howells's dictum: "Nowhere in the world has shopping such an intensity of physiognomy as in Boston. . It is unsparingly sincere. The lovely faces of the swarming crowd are almost fierce in their pre-occupation."

T. W. Parsons, the poet, lived on the site of Stowell's jewelry store. The main entrance to Music Hall is from Winter Street.

**SAM  
ADAMS'S  
HOME**

Was a two-story wooden house, with a garden, at Winter Street and Winter Place. Its site is marked by a tablet on Shepard, Norwell & Co.'s dry-goods store, thus inscribed: "On this site once stood the home of Samuel Adams, who bought

it in May, 1784, and died in it October 2, 1803. In grateful memory



of the Father of the Revolution, this tablet is placed by the Massachusetts Society of Sons of the Revolution, 1893."

**MACULLAR  
PARKER  
COMPANY,**

At 398 and 400 Washington Street, have the only retail clothing store in the world whose garments are all made upon its own premises. They employ 600 skilled operatives, in large, airy, and well-lighted rooms, making the best and most durable clothing. The house was founded in 1852, on North Street.

The American Waltham Watch Co., at 403 Washington Street, in its factory near Boston employs 2,000 persons. The cutlery and athletic-goods house of Dame, Stoddard & Kendall, at 374 Washington Street, was founded in 1800; and at School and Washington Streets is the china store of Richard Briggs, founded in 1798.

**BROMFIELD  
STREET,**

Leading from Washington Street to Tremont, is a narrow and dull thoroughfare, lined with shops. The Wesleyan Building, at Nos. 36-38, is a notable Methodist headquarters, with the office of *Zion's Herald*. Next door is the Bromfield-Street Methodist Church, founded in 1806. The Boston Camera Club is at No. 50, and contains many very skillful amateur photographers, with exhibitions.

**THE  
PROVINCE  
HOUSE**

Long since yielded to the ravages of time, and but little remains of it, except the massive north wall, three stories high, with deep arches. Its masonry is partly covered by a sheathing of wood. This fragment may be reached by descending to the end of the first rubbish-laden alley, four or five feet wide, diverging from Province Street, south of School Street; or it may be seen, close at hand, and with more ease and decency, from the rear window of the store at No. 321 Washington Street.

The Province House was built in 1679, and served as the official residence of the Provincial Governors from 1716 to about 1790. It was a gambrel-roofed brick house, with a cupola crowned by a copper statue of an Indian with glass eyes, a balcony whence vice-regal speeches and proclamations were delivered, and a fine reception hall. In front extended a broad lawn, with oak trees.

The house was built by Peter Sergeant, a rich London merchant, and bought by the Province in 1716. In 1811 the building was granted to the Massachusetts General Hospital, which leased it in 1816 to David Greenough for 99 years. For many years it was a play-house for negro minstrels, until its woodwork was burnt out in 1864. Hawthorne's *Legends of the Province House* is interesting reading. Near this locality is the lofty Boston Tavern, for men.

**THE OLD  
SOUTH  
MEETING-  
HOUSE,**

At Washington and Milk Streets, belonged to the Third Congregational society, which, in 1670, erected here, on the site of Governor Winthrop's garden, a cedar church. Here Sir Edmund Andros installed the unwelcome Church of England; here

Chief-Justice Sewall on Fast Day begged God and man to pardon him for his evil share in the witchcraft trials; and here Benjamin Franklin was baptized, on the day of his birth across the street.

In 1730 the present brick edifice was built, wherein occurred the dramatic event commemorated in Longfellow's *Ballad of the French Fleet*. In perilous times, sentries on the tower watched the harbor and sea for the sailing in of hostile fleets. Whitefield's consecrated eloquence full often resounded in this great hall, and for 150 years the Election Sermons were preached here.

In time the meeting-house became "The Nursery and Sanctuary of Freedom," when the revolutionary town-meetings overflowed Faneuil Hall, and adjourned to this much larger auditorium, and were addressed by Otis, Warren, Hancock, and other patriot orators. Thus many thousands assembled here to order the Royal frigate *Romney* from the harbor, in 1768; and to demand the removal of the British regiments, after the Massacre, in 1770; and to prepare for the Tea-Party, in 1773. Here Warren, in March, 1775, delivered an oration on the Massacre, to a packed house, including crowds of Royal officers in uniform; and when one of these held up a handful of bullets, as an answer to the patriot orator, Warren replied only by dropping his handkerchief upon the leaden threats.

In 1775 the pews were removed, and the church became a riding-hall for the Queen's Light Dragoons, with gravelled floor, leaping bars, a sutler-shop in the gallery, and reserved galleries for admiring spectators. "Strange that the British, who so venerate their own churches, should thus have desecrated ours," said Washington, standing in the east gallery, after the redcoats had fled.

After over two centuries of occupancy of this site, it grew too noisy and too remote for religious services, and the Old South society moved to Copley Square, and the building became the city post-office, from 1872 to 1875. In order to prevent the destruction of the church for business purposes, a committee of 25 women paid \$430,000 for it, to be preserved as an historic monument. Of this sum, Mrs. Hemenway gave \$100,000. The Old South Work centres here, and is a very successful plan to encourage the study of American history, by lectures, leaflets, discussions and prizes.

The church is open daily (25 cents fee) ; and its interior architecture, the galleries where Washington walked, the window where Warren entered, the sounding-board, and other fine bits of Provincial work, are of great interest. Here also are collections of curiosities and antiquities, the old Spanish cannon in the entrance, the colonial fire-place and equipment, personal relics and autographs, portraits and engravings, old papers and books, chairs, cradles, clocks, spinnets, spinning wheels, umbrellas, fire-backs, foot-stoves, wool combs, lanterns, warming-pans, kettles, embroidery, samplers, spoons, china, tobys, muskets, swords, tomahawks, canteens, powder-horns, pistols, calashes, chapeaus, and shoes.

The church is partly clad with English ivy ; and the tower-clock attracts more glances than any other in New England, rising as it does from the very heart of the Puritan City.

Richard Grant White says: "It is the perfect model of a New-England meeting-house of the highest style. It delights the eye by its firm symmetrical proportions; and its octagonal spire, springing from an airy eight-arched loggia, is one of the finest of its kind, not only in this country, but in the world. Nothing more light, elegant, or graceful could be found."

Burnham's antiquarian book-store occupies the crypts of the Old South, on Milk Street, with enormous numbers of old books. Nearly opposite is the *Transcript* office, near the Soule Photographic Co., which at 338 Washington Street has the largest stock of photographs in America; and Lee & Shepard's publishing house is at No. 10 Milk Street, with the Post-Office just beyond.

**FRANKLIN'S  
BIRTH-  
PLACE,**

At No. 17 Milk Street, is marked by a bust of the great philosopher. No. 19 Milk Street is the home of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

**NEWS-  
PAPER  
ROW**

Is the long curve of Washington Street, occupied largely by newspaper offices, between Milk Street and State Street. In times of popular excitement, elections, campaigns, boat-races, etc., this region is often densely packed with men waiting for the

bulletins, so that traffic is abandoned in the street.

**THE  
EVENING  
TRAN-  
SCRIPT,**

At Milk and Washington Streets, was founded in 1830, and is an independent Republican paper, of refined and literary tone, a favorite visitor at the tea-tables of the best families and among the ladies.

At 307 Washington Street, dates from 1845, and is  
**THE BOSTON TRAVELER,** a one-cent paper, which endeavors to exclude the sensational and slum phases, and to give tidings of better things. It was the first paper to hang out bulletin boards, and one of the first to use news-boys.

At 264 Washington Street, was founded in 1833, and has large morning and evening editions, intensely Republican in spirit, and especially devoted to New-England news for family reading. It is a very popular and profitable paper, perfectly equipped, and edited and conducted with distinguished ability.

At 259 Washington Street, was established in 1831, and has always been a bright, clean, Democratic journal, with many famous writers, like Frothingham, Towle, Bacon, Babbitt, and "Mrs. Partington." It is always genial and good-natured in tone, which requires much philosophy for a Democratic newspaper in Republican New-England.

At 255 Washington Street, dates from 1846, and its handsome French-Renaissance building was erected in 1877-78. It is absolutely independent in politics, and has an enormous circulation, in several daily and Sunday editions. The staff includes many prominent writers.

At 248 Washington Street, the oldest daily in Boston, began its career in 1813, and from 1814 until 1863, was directed by Nathan Hale, whose wife was Edward Everett's sister, and whose son was Edward Everett Hale. It is a peculiarly dignified, stately and conservative paper, Republican in politics, and giving much attention to commercial and sea news.

Some of Holmes's and Bryant's earliest poems appeared in the *Advertiser*, which also had the first steam printing-press in New England. The earliest American paper, called *Publick Occurrences*, was published in Boston in 1690, and quickly suppressed. The next paper, and the first permanent one in America, was *The Boston News-Letter*, printed here from 1704 to 1776, its publisher occupying the site now occupied by the tall marble building of the *Advertiser*.

*The Evening Record* is a spicy one-cent eight-page paper, founded in 1884 by the *Advertiser* company.



**THE  
BOSTON  
GLOBE,**

At 236-38 Washington Street, publishes several editions daily and Sunday, and has an enormous circulation among the masses. It is Democratic in politics. The *Globe* was founded in 1872, by Maturin M. Ballou, to be a literary daily of high grade; but failure came on that line. It has an immense and lofty brown-stone building, standing on the site of the Blue-Anchor Tavern of 1664. Here, also, was Collamore's china store, one of whose young men enlisted in the military service in 1861, as a company officer, and fought through the war and subsequent Indian campaigns in the southwest with bravery and distinction. He is now Maj.-Gen. Miles, commander of the United-States army, and a native of Massachusetts.

**THE OLD  
CORNER  
BOOK-  
STORE,**

At Washington and School Streets, on the site of the house of the strong-minded heretic, Ann Hutchinson (a relative of Dryden, the poet), was built in 1712, and contained an apothecary's shop from 1712 to 1796, Thayer's dry-goods store from 1796 to 1816, and then a pharmacy run by James Freeman Clarke's father. Since 1828 it has been a book-store, where Ticknor & Fields held sway from 1833 to 1865, what time the place was the favorite resort of Hawthorne and Hillard, Emerson and Agassiz, Sumner and Lowell, Longfellow and Whittier, Holmes and Whipple, Thoreau and Howells, and other literary men. Here Dickens and Thackeray used to browse among books, when in Boston. Oliver Ditson began his career at a little music-counter here, in 1833. The shop is still frequented by the local writers and readers. It has large magazine, guide-book, map, and Church-book departments, and is kept by Damrell & Upham. Estes & Lauriat's great book-store is at 301 Washington Street.

**SPRING  
LANE,**

Opposite the Old Corner, is a narrow foot-way to the Post-Office, bordered on the north by the lofty and narrow Carter Building. In ancient days there was a noble spring of pure water here, and this circumstance attracted Winthrop's colonists to Boston. They called this lane the *Spring-gate*.

**JOHN  
WINTHROP'S  
HOME**

Was near the present 286 Washington Street, where a bronze tablet marks the site, where also dwelt John Norton and Samuel Willard. Winthrop's house was torn down for fuel, by the British garrison, in 1775.



**THE BELL-  
IN-HAND**

Is a curious old tavern-sign projecting into the crowded and noisy Williams Court (which Rufus Choate pronounced "ignominious but convenient"), back of the Herald Building. It marked the ale-house of the town-crier, on Congress Square, until 1854, when it was brought hither, with other pictures and paraphernalia. Here the visitor may see the sanded floors, pewter tankards, and quaint old pictures of the Provincial era.

**LITTLE,  
BROWN  
& CO.**

Is an ancient publishing house, at 254 Washington Street, founded in 1784, and well-known for its standard law-books and histories, and for its recent lines in general literature. John Bartlett, of *Familiar Quotations*, was a partner here.

**SCHOOL  
STREET**

Leads from the Old Corner Book-store in one block to Beacon and Tremont Streets. On the site of No. 19, stood the Cromwell's Head Tavern, where Lieut-Col. George Washington abode during his visit in 1756. On and near No. 28 stood the French Huguenot Church, from 1704 to 1748; which was occupied from 1788 to 1802 by the Church of the Holy Cross, the first Roman Catholic society in New-England, and with only 120 attendants. In 1774, John Murray, the Apostle of Universalism, had been stoned by zealous Puritans, while preaching from the Huguenot pulpit; and in 1817 the Second Universalist Church was built just west, to thrive under the pastorates of Ballou (1817-45,) Chapin (1846-48,) and Miner. Charlotte Cushman was the soprano singer here.

**NILES  
BLOCK,**

At 27 School Street, occupies the domain of the Mascarenes, a powerful Huguenot family who went into exile as Tories. Here dwelt James Otis, the Revolutionary orator, from 1785 to 1815; and Professor Joseph Warren of Harvard.

**THE BIRTH-  
PLACE OF  
THE RE-  
PUBLICAN  
PARTY**

In Massachusetts, was in the room over No. 40 School Street, where Sumner, Wilson, Bird, and other radicals assembled the leaders of the anti-slavery wing of the broken Whig party. Farther up School Street appear the City Hall, King's Chapel, and the Parker House, (see Index). As Washington Street approaches the Old State House, in the region of railway and steamship ticket-offices, obscure alleys diverge, very familiar to the Bostonians, but mysterious enough to strangers within our gates. On the left, they lead to Court Square, between the City Hall and the Old Court House. Young's Hotel

is nearly hidden behind the Rogers Building, which stands on the site of the First meeting-house from 1640 to 1808.

**THE SEARS  
BUILDING,**

Of white and gray marble, in Italian Gothic architecture, holds many corporation offices; and occupies the site of the famous No. 4 Court Street, where were the law offices of Sumner, Hillard, Parsons, Choate, Mann, Chandler, Andrew, Cushing, and Crowninshield. On the same site stood the house of John Leverett, Governor of Massachusetts during King Philip's war, and a soldier of Cromwell. He refused knighthood at the hands of King Charles II. The value of the Sears Building is assessed at \$1,200,000.

**THE AMES  
BUILDING,**

The loftiest in Boston, was erected in 1889-90, at a cost of \$700,000, by the architects Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge. It is of gray granite, richly carved, 16 stories (190 feet) high, on land assessed at \$400,000; and contains corporation and financial offices and banks.

**THE OLD  
STATE  
HOUSE,**

In the middle of State Street, at Washington Street, with its pitch roof and quaint belfry, nestles quaintly low and dark amid the gigantic ten-story buildings which surround it, making a contrast of stunning effect. This most interesting and historic edifice in Boston is open daily, free of charge, from 9.30 to 5. From Oct. to March, to 4.30. Between June 1 and Oct. 1, it closes at 12.30 Saturdays, and the rest of the year at 4.

Here was the site of the colonial market-stand; and from 1657 to 1711 it was occupied by a wooden Town-house and Provincial capitol, erected from the bequest of the eccentric Capt. Keayne, with an open-sided market on the ground floor and the court and council rooms above, supported on Doric columns. The Town-house burned in 1711, and was replaced in 1713 by the present building, whose inner parts, however, were ravaged by fire in 1747. On this spot presided Endicott, Leverett, Bradstreet, Sir Edmund Andros, Sir William Phips, Lord Bellomont, Dudley, Burnet, Shirley, Pownall, Bernard, and other viceroys; and here the loyal Provincial legislatures obeyed the Crown. The accessions of the British sovereigns and the Provincial governors were proclaimed from the east balcony, "with Beat of Drum and Blast of Trumpet;" and the cupola was illuminated on rejoicing days. The ramping lion and unicorn of England still adorn the gable overhead; but the sun-dial has been replaced by a clock. For half a century the Honorable Provincial Council, and its successor the State Senate, met in the eastern hall, amid the royal portraits and insignia; and



the House of Representatives occupied the western hall. Here, John Adams said, "The Child Independence was born," when for 14 years the fiery eloquence of Otis and Quincy, Warren and Cushing, Hancock and Sam Adams, were directed against British aggressions. The Stamp-Act papers were publicly burned here; and in 1768 a British regiment was quartered in the building, with cannon pointed at the doors. In 1770 the Boston Massacre took place, beneath the windows; and the British soldiers engaged therein were tried in this building. Here Gens. Gage, Howe, and Clinton held their councils of war, amid groups of officers brilliant in scarlet and gold lace.

From these portals Washington reviewed the triumphal entry of the Continental army; and on July 18, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was read from the east window; and the proclamation of peace in 1783. Here the State Constitution was planned; and Hancock, the first Governor elected by the people, was inaugurated; and the Count D'Estaing and the officers of the French allied fleet were sumptuously received.

In 1789 Washington reviewed a great civic procession from a platform at the west end. The Legislature met here until 1798, when it marched in procession to the new State House on Beacon Hill. In 1835 William Lloyd Garrison was hidden here from the mob which had broken up an anti-slavery meeting, and was seeking to slay him. The building has been an engine-house, a post-office, a lottery office, and a newspaper office (for the *Traveler*). Here was opened the first public town library in America, in 1657. The first Episcopal services in Boston were held on this site, for half a year, in 1686; and the Old South Church worshipped here for an equal period. From 1820 to 1830 the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts occupied most of the building, and here they entertained Lafayette. From 1830 to 1839 the city government occupied the building. In 1881 it was reclaimed from commercial uses, and carefully reconstructed as "hallowed by the memories of the Revolution." It was then placed in the care of the Bostonian Society, a thousand men of local pride, to be kept open for public homage, and to receive a museum of Provincial antiquities. The museum includes thousands of articles, and is the most important and interesting of its kind in America. The ground floor contains the library, the clerk's office, and a hall of curiosities. The main floor is reached by a delicately carved and quaintly beautiful colonial stairway, at whose head are these small chambers, filled with curios: the Custodians' Room, with many engravings and



prints; the Hancock Room, the Commission Room, and the Hastings Room. The Representatives Hall, on the Washington-Street side, has its history recorded on a tablet. Here are many very interesting old portraits and pictures, fire-buckets, cutlasses, and the four silk ensigns and two brass field-pieces of the old New-England Guards.

In the Hancock Case, see the court suit, books, punch bowl, and other relics of John Hancock, and Dorothy Q's blue slippers. The Autograph Case has rare documents, and autographs of Irving, Everett, Adams, Longfellow, Webster, Choate, Sumner, etc. The Miscellaneous Case has Agnes Surriage's fan, a sun-dial of 1762, samplers, snuff-boxes, Franklin's sauce-pan, Wendell Phillips's cane, etc. Note the Military Case, with old swords and uniforms; the Tile Case, with 16 old tiles and many miniatures; the China Case, with pictured platters and pitchers; the Model Case, and the New-England Guards Case.

The Council Chamber, looking down State Street, abounds in pictures, some of them original works of Copley, coats-of-arms, the tables of the Provincial Council and of John Hancock, Mather Byles's hall-clock, the Liberty-Tree lantern, etc. The upper floor, formerly used by the Provincial legislative committees, and the selectmen, now contains hundreds of photographs of old Boston.

#### **THE BOSTON MASSACRE**

Site is marked by a wheel-shaped arrangement of the paving-stones in State Street, where Exchange Street crosses. Here, the British main-guard, provoked by missiles and epithets, fired upon the people, and killed and wounded 9 persons. A bronze tablet on the Merchants' National Bank says, "Opposite this spot was shed the first blood of the American Revolution, March 5, 1770." Boston Common has a monument to this event.

#### **THE MER- CHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,**

Founded in 1831, and the largest in New-England, occupies the adjacent Ionic-columned building, valued at \$1,000,000, on the site of the Provincial Custom House and the Royal Exchange Tavern, and the United-States Bank. This is one of the most wealthy and powerful of New-England banks. Newly rising south of the Old State House, is on the site of the First Church in Boston, built in 1632, of logs, with a thatched roof. In 1640, a larger and finer meeting-house was erected, facing the market and the sea, on the site of the white-

marble Rogers Building, near by, at 209 Washington Street. In



front of the earlier church stood the pillory and whipping-post, where Hawthorne placed the scene of the wonderful chapter of the Minister's Vigil, in *The Scarlet Letter*. At the southeast corner of Washington and State Streets, Henry Knox, afterwards general and secretary of war, was a bookseller's apprentice. The town-pump stood at the northeast corner of Washington and State Streets; and at the northwest corner was the first store in Boston, kept by John Coggan, the pioneer of all the local merchants.

**STATE  
STREET,**

Running east to the harbor, and lined with banks and financial offices, was in earlier days known as *King Street*, and has witnessed the most stirring and picturesque events in Boston's history. Let two be mentioned here. In 1702, the sun flashed on the halberds of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, drawn up in the market-stead, with the Provincial court and legislature, while Secretary Addington proclaimed Anne to be Queen of England, and New England. Thus Stimson, in *Pirate Gold*, portrays a scene here half a century ago, when a negro fugitive was carried by regular and militia troops back to Southern slavery. "The street was hung across with flags, union down or draped in black, but the crowd was still; and all along the street, as far down as the wharf, where the free sea shone blue in the May sunshine, stood on either side, a close line of Massachusetts militia, with bayonets fixed, 4,000 strong, restraining, behind, the 50,000 men who muttered angrily, but stood still. 'Shame! shame!' the people were crying. But they kept the peace of the republic."

**THE  
BRITISH  
COFFEE-  
HOUSE,**

Formerly at 66 State Street, was the headquarters of the Tories and army and navy officers, and the scene (in 1750) of the first dramatic representation in Boston, when Otway's *The Orphan* was enacted by amateurs. Here also (in 1749) met the first Boston club, known as the Merchants' Club, of high social rank. Here James Otis was nearly slain.

**THE BUNCH  
OF GRAPES  
TAVERN**

Was on the site of the Exchange, opposite, at State and Kilby Streets (the old *Mackerel Lane*), and dated from 1713. It was a famous Patriot headquarters, frequented by the Sons of Liberty; and here Washington and his officers were banqueted in 1776. Lafayette was also a guest at this old inn; and the Cincinnati used to hold their banquets here. The tavern-sign was three bunches of grapes, carved from wood, and hanging over the hospitable portal. The café in the Exchange retains the old name.

**ADMIRAL  
VERNON**

Is a quaint and sprightly little statue, which since 1770 has stood outside the store at State and Broad Streets, commemorating the hero of the Spanish-Main expedition, in which many Massachusetts troops served, and also Lawrence Washington, who named *Mount Vernon* after him. Hawthorne, in his *Mosses*, attributes this figure to Shem Drowne's cunning carving. In its extension by the Stock Exchange and Custom House to Long Wharf, State Street is elsewhere spoken of. (See the index).

**CHANGE  
AVENUE,**

From State Street, opposite the Stock Exchange, to Faneuil Hall, is a typical Boston short cut, only a few feet wide, between huge and towering buildings, and traversed daily by myriads of hurrying footmen. It took its name from the adjacent Royal Exchange, long, long ago; and lies between the brick building of the Massachusetts Hospital Life-Insurance Co. (founded in 1818) and the fine new ten-story building of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association. A tunnel leads to Corn Court.

**CORN  
COURT,**

A grim alley, opposite the south side of Faneuil Hall, held Cole's Inn, the earliest tavern in Boston, where Miantonomoh and his score of Narragansett warriors were entertained by Sir Harry Vane, in 1636. The present ruinous and deserted brick building, of four low-studded stories, with a clapboarded east side, is nearly two centuries old, and was known as the Hancock House until it closed, four years ago, and had a swinging sign portraying John Hancock. Here Talleyrand, and Cardinal Cheverus, and Lafayette, and King Louis Philippe of France, dwelt in exile, when the impecunious sovereign gave French lessons; and the landlord used to show the nail where Washington hung his surtout and chapeau, and the table where Franklin many times took his coffee and read his *Gazette*. The low-windowed coffee-room was long famous for its fragrant noonday punches; and the second-story hall witnessed secret anti-Royalist meetings, the dances of the fashionable set, the Federalist conclaves, and the assemblies of army and navy officers in 1812-15. In those days, the tavern pleasantly overlooked the town-dock and harbor, with the white-sailed shipping bound in or out.

**THE SUN  
TAVERN,**

Opposite the west end of Faneuil Hall, over Johnson's fish-store, dates from 1690, and many quaint traditions cling about its huge oaken beams, much older than Faneuil Hall. The Tea-Party Indians were dressed and equipped here; and in 1775 the house received

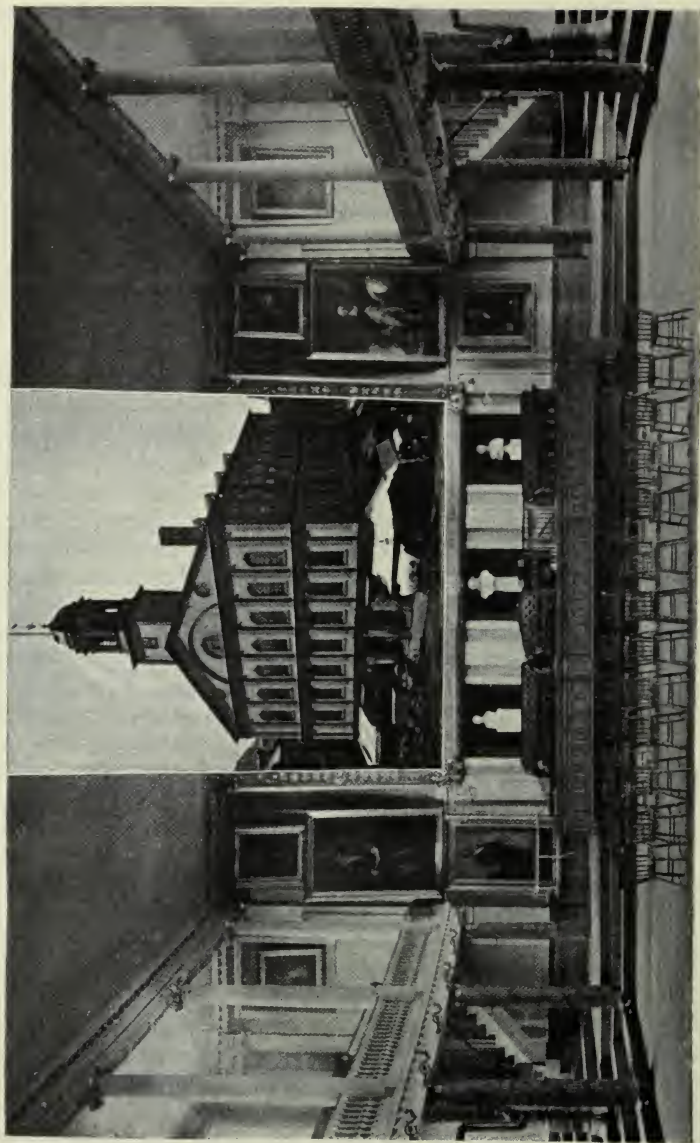
the name of the *King's Arms*. Its most famous landlord was Paix Cazneau, a Rochelle Huguenot, whose daughters were unrivalled for beauty, and whose punch for potency.

## **FANEUIL HALL**

Was built in 1742, by Peter Faneuil, the rich Huguenot merchant, and presented to Boston for a market and town-hall. Smibert, the pioneer portrait-painter, served as architect; and after its burning, in 1761, it was rebuilt, partly by lottery funds, and dedicated by James Otis, the patriot orator. The vane on the cupola is a quaint gilded grass-hopper, with glass eyes, made in 1742 by Deacon Shem Drowne, in imitation of one on the Royal Exchange of London. The building was much enlarged in 1806, by the architect Bulfinch; and preserves the dignified classic style of the Provincial era. The ground-floor must always be used as a market. The hall above is spacious, with Doric colonnades upholding broad galleries on three sides, and a large rostrum, from which the most famous orators have spoken. Here is Healy's great painting of Webster in the Senate, answering Hayne; and fine oil-portraits of Faneuil, Sam Adams, Andrew, J. Q. Adams, Wilson, Washington, Everett, Hancock, Phillips, Burlingame, Preble, Strong, Choate, Sumner, Paine, Knox, Warren, Lincoln, and Admiral Winslow; and busts of John and Sam Adams and Daniel Webster. The handsome clock was presented by the school-children, in 1850.

Faneuil Hall early won the title of "The Cradle of Liberty," for here the patriot orators of the Province denounced British tyranny before great assemblages of citizens. In retaliation, the 14th British Regiment was quartered here, in 1768; and in 1775-76 the Royalist garrison established a theatre here. One night, when the officers were playing Gen. Burgoyne's farce, "The Blockade of Boston," a sergeant rushed in, crying: "The Yankees are attacking our works at Charlestown"—and the play broke up in wild panic. Here occurred the State dinners to Washington, the Count d'Estaing, Lafayette, Jerome Bonaparte, Kossuth, the Prince de Joinville, Lord Elgin, Lord Ashburton, Talleyrand, King Louis Philippe, and other magnates: and the receptions to Andrew Jackson and George B. McClellan; and the lying-in-state of Anson Burlingame; and many public meetings, addressed by Wendell Phillips, Sumner, Everett, Channing, Otis, Webster, Hillard, Garrison, Beecher, Jefferson Davis, Evarts, Long, Reed, and other illustrious tribunes of the people. Every patriot, and every student of history, should find a profound interest in this venerable temple of Freedom.

According to the city charter, Faneuil Hall may never be sold or



FANEUIL HALL.



leased, but may be occupied free for meetings whenever a stated number of persons shall apply for it, under due regulations.

Here strikers, suffragists, Salvationists, Chinese, Italians, Armenians, and all sorts and conditions of men assemble and "rock the Cradle." The hall is open, free, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily (Saturday, until 2 p. m.).

"Faneuil Hall is the most precious relic that we have, more nearly identified with the political developement of our country than any other building that can be found in the United States."

**THE  
ANCIENT  
AND HON-  
ORABLE  
ARTILLERY  
COMPANY,**

Chartered in 1638, and the oldest military corps in America, has its armory and museum over Faneuil Hall. This illustrious battalion contains 800 members, many of whom are officers of other bodies, and march in the Artillery in the uniforms of their corps, which gives great diversity to the ranks, unhappily abridged by the recent adoption of a modern uniform by many. In June the company listens to the Election Sermon (preached annually since 1639); banquets in Faneuil Hall, with speeches also; and marches unsteadily to Boston Common, where the Governor of Massachusetts gives the new officers their commissions and insignia. In 1896 this became the first American military force to visit England under arms, and was reviewed by Queen Victoria. The company was the chief school of war in the colonial days; and 150 of its men became officers in the Federal army in 1861-65. Among its commanders have been Sir Charles Hobby and Sir John Leverett, besides twenty generals, including Winthrop, Winslow, Heath, Dearborn, Martin, and Cowdin. The officers carry espontoons, and the sergeants carry halberds.

**QUINCY  
MARKET**

(The official title is "Faneuil-Hall Market") is a two-story granite building 535 feet long, with a dome and Doric porticos, crowded and surrounded with stalls rich in all varieties of delicious food, meats and game, fruits and vegetables, and (at the east end) a great diversity of fish and other sea-food. Longfellow came here, and said: "the mingled and delicious odors of the vegetables, and the sight thereof, transported me straightway to France." There is a peculiar guild pride among the sturdy and stalwart marketmen; and when they march in political or other processions, in long white frocks, squadron after squadron of horse, and company after company of foot, the sight is an impressive one.

Most of the second story is occupied by the Ames farming implement warerooms; and here also are the rooms of the Boston Fruit



and Produce Exchange. In 1826 Mayor Quincy filled up the Town Dock, gaining ground for six new streets and this market-house, which was erected in 1825-26, when Boston had 50,000 inhabitants, and the United States 11,000,000. There are immense provision-houses hereabouts, one of which, Squire's, does a business of \$18,000,000 a year. Boston is second only to Chicago as a meat-packing centre, with very large exports by sea.

The north side of the square about Faneuil Hall was called the Fish Market; the south side, the Corn Market; and the west side, the Sheep Market, in the good old colonial days.

The Roebuck Tavern, on the site of 45 Merchants' Row, was founded in 1650, by Richard Whittington, a descendant of the famous Lord Mayor of London. The Golden Bull stood on the site of 21 Merchants' Row; and the Crown Coffee House (in 1710), on Chatham Row. The Provincial sea-port needed many inns.

### **THE SAM ADAMS STATUE**

Is reached in a few minutes from Faneuil Hall, crossing the ancient Dock Square, and entering the broad paved plaza of Adams Square, abounding in crowds and street-cars, and hemmed around by tall stores. This spirited bronze statue was designed by Anne Whitney, and unveiled in 1880; and represents Adams as he stood, as an ambassador from the town-meeting, when demanding from Gov. Hutchinson that he should remove the British regiments from Boston, after the Massacre. He said, "It is at your peril; the meeting is impatient; the country is in motion; night is approaching, and your answer is expected." The British Ministry entitled him "the Chief of the Revolution." A duplicate statue is in the United-States Capitol.

### **BRATTLE STREET**

Leads west from Adams Square, past the site of the Manifesto (or Brattle-Square) Church, built in 1772, and torn down in 1871. (See the sign on Morse's clothing-store). Two British regiments were quartered and drilled here; and a cannon-ball from an American battery at Cambridge struck the church, and was imbedded in its outer wall until the building vanished. Here Buckminster, Everett, and Palfrey preached. Across Brattle Square, on the site of the old Quaker meeting-house, is the Quincy House, which dates from 1819.

### **CORN- HILL,**

Nearly parallel to Brattle Street, was formerly the headquarters of the book-trade; and is traversed by continuous lines of street-cars. Between Cornhill and Brattle Street, in 1743, was the studio of

Smibert, the pioneer artist of America, afterwards occupied for many years by John Trumbull, whose great historical paintings adorn the Rotunda at Washington.

**COURT  
STREET**

Runs westward from the Old State House, past the lofty Ames and Sears Buildings and Young's Hotel, and the old County Court-House, to Scollay Square. In the old days it was known as "Prison Lane;" and from 1708 until 1783 it was Queen Street. At No. 23 is the law-office of Richard Olney, recently Secretary of State.

**THE OLD  
COUNTY  
COURT-  
HOUSE**

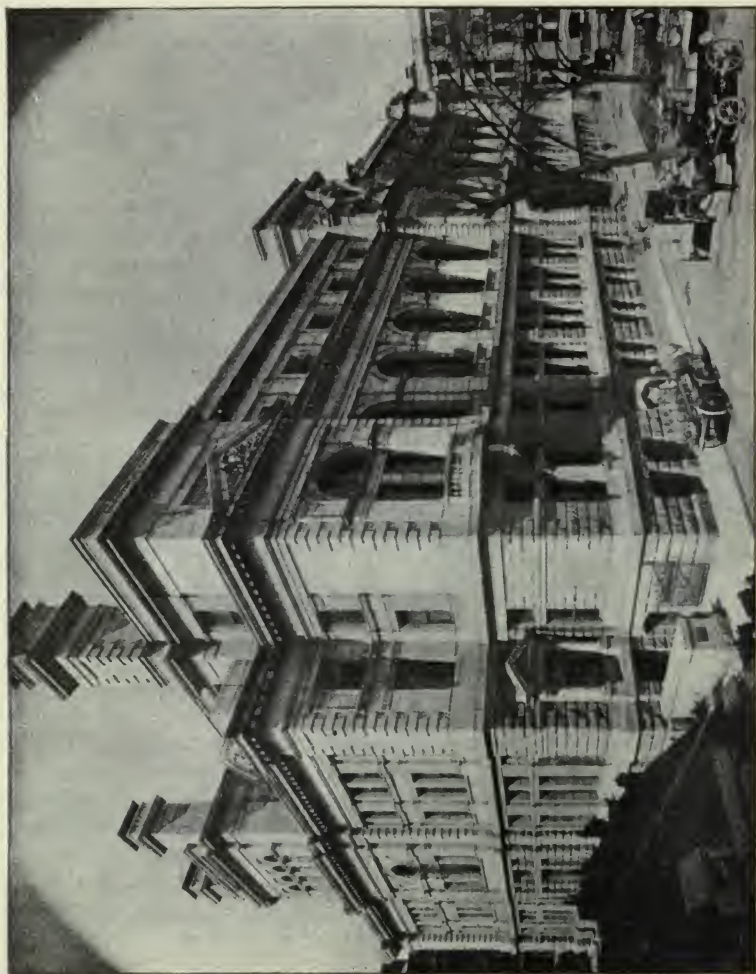
Is a gloomy building of dark Quincy granite, surrounded by alleys leading to the City Hall, and occupied by municipal departments. The Doric columns of the portico weigh 28 tons each. The Board of Health now occupies the old court-room, where the celebrated Webster-Parkman trial was held, and Webster, Choate, and other eminent lawyers often argued cases. Adjoining is the former law-library hall, with a remarkably fine old stucco ceiling. The court-house was built in 1833-36, on the site of the prison wherein Captain Kidd, the pirate, was confined, in 1690, before he was sent to London and executed.

In 1851 and 1854, the Sims and Burns Abolitionist riots occurred here, when Phillips, Higginson, Parker, and other free-soil men tried to rescue fugitive negroes about to be carried back to the South as slaves, and many persons were injured. Thousands of United-States marines and regulars and unwilling Massachusetts militia, with artillery, had to be drawn out to protect the slave-hunters. The court-house was hung around with heavy iron chains, to resist an expected onslaught from the Abolitionists, and the Massachusetts judges had to stoop down and crawl under these chains, to reach their court-rooms.

**SCOLLAY  
SQUARE**

Was formerly occupied by a tumble-down block called Scollay's Buildings, removed by the city in 1871. The Scollays came from the Orkney Islands. John Scollay was lessee of the Chelsea Ferry in 1692; another John Scollay was chairman of the selectmen from 1774 to 1790, a florid man, with powdered wig, as Copley portrayed him; and his son, Col. William, Commander of the Cadets, lived on the museum site.

Scollay Square is an old-fashioned Bowery-like triangle of cheap shops and dime-museums, immensely crowded, and over-run with street-cars. The southward view is wonderfully quaint, with the long gray front of the Boston Museum, the green trees of the old



COURT HOUSE. PEMBERTON SQUARE.

cemetery, the strange dark tower of King's Chapel, and the vast and lofty front of the Parker House, and Tremont Temple. Eastward the view includes the quaint Winthrop statue, the low-nestling Old State House, and the gigantic modern office-buildings.

**THE JOHN-  
WINTHROP  
STATUE,**

On Scollay Square, is a fine bronze by R. S. Greenough, erected in 1880, after a grand military parade, and orations. It shows the founder of Massachusetts, in Puritan ruff, doublet, trunk-hose and rosetted shoes, looking toward the sea, and holding in his hands the Bible and the colonial charter. The rope tied around an adjacent tree-trunk shows that he has just landed from a boat on the edge of the wilderness. A similar statue stands in the United-States Capitol.

From the north part of Scollay Square, Hanover Street runs to the North End, and Court Street to the West End; and Howard Street traverses a region of lodging-houses, and cheap doctors and tailors. This was the "Valley Acre" of earlier days, where Captain Southack entertained Admiral Sir Hovenden Walker; and Pitts assembled his Tea-Party braves; and Theodore Lyman welcomed Lafayette as a guest.

**THE  
HOWARD  
ATHENAEUM**

On Howard Street, is a spacious and dingy old theatre, the darling of the gallery gods, and drawing crowds to its continuous variety and vaudeville performances. This site was occupied in 1843 by the Millerite Tabernacle, which became in 1845 a theatre, rebuilt as now in 1846, and for many years Boston's leading playhouse, where Wallack, Sontag, Davenport, Brougham, Owens and Proctor appeared. In 1868 it became a variety theatre. During the Adventist excitement, the credulous Millerites assembled here in white robes, awaiting the expected end of the world, amid huge pictures of Apocalyptic monsters. Here the first Italian opera was given in Boston, in 1847.

The birthplace of Anaesthesia was at 19 Tremont Row, where, in 1846, Dr. W. T. G. Morton, a surgeon-dentist, first administered ether in his office.

**THE  
SUFFOLK  
COUNTY-  
COURT  
HOUSE**

Is in Pemberton Square, formerly an aristocratic residence-quarter (opened in 1835), a few rods from Scollay Square up Beacon Hill. It is an immense granite building, erected in 1887-94, in German Renaissance architecture, at a cost (including the land) of \$3,828,000. There are four open court-yards; and a great number of spacious court-rooms, with durable,



simple, and dignified furnishings. A handsome vestibule of yellow Tunis marble leads to the great hall, a really noble apartment, with Indiana-limestone pillars and rich decorations. Here are 16 strong and impressive limestone statues, by Domingo Mora, of Spain, representing Legislation, Religion, Reason, Wisdom, and other attributes. The great hall is paved with black and white marble, and wainscotted with polished Maine granite, a beautiful stone.

White Ionic columns support the third gallery, above which bends the arched ceiling of yellow and gold, with armorial frescoes. Elevators run to the upper floors, and the probate, superior, municipal, criminal, and supreme courts; and to the Social Law Library (founded in 1804), a fine hall 180 feet long, with 30,000 books, and portraits of eminent jurists. Robert Grant is judge of probate.

The Police Headquarters, controlling 1,100 policemen, is at 29 Pemberton Square, with the rogues' gallery, and other guides to the criminal nerve-centres.

**THE  
HEMENWAY  
BUILDING,**

Where Tremont Street leaves Scollay Square, was built-in 1884, upon the site of the house where President Washington abode, in 1789. Here Gov. Hancock was borne on the shoulders of men, gout-stricken and wrapped in flannels, to undo his error in declining, from State-rights pride, to meet the President on his arrival. In the same old building, Harrison Gray Otis and Daniel Webster had their law-offices.

The Cotton-Vane mansion formerly stood back of the stores just south of Pemberton Square, on the west side of Tremont Street. It was the home of the Rev. John Cotton, the spiritual father of Boston, and formerly vicar of St. Botolph's, in Boston, England. Here also dwelt in 1635-37, the Massachusetts Governor who became Sir Harry Vane, and was beheaded in London in 1662. In 1684-1729 Chief-Justice Sewall lived here; and in 1790 the estate was occupied by Patrick Jeffrey, uncle of Lord Jeffrey, the celebrated Scottish reviewer, and his wife, who was the sister of the great orator, John Wilkes. Up the hill was John Endicott's home.

Papanti's, at 23 Tremont Street, is a dancing-school which has been for over half a century famous and fashionable, with its rose-bud gardens of girls. It has a handsome and spacious hall, celebrated by society novelists and chroniclers.

The Bellingham-Fanèuil estate was opposite the north end of the Chapel Burial-Ground. Here dwelt Bellingham, Governor in 1635, 1641, 1654, and 1666-72, the persecutor of Quakers; and Peter Fanèuil, the Huguenot, in a great garden-girt stone mansion.

Metcalf's pharmacy, at 39 Tremont Street, dates from 1837; and the Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen, at 47 Tremont Street, founded in 1833, has over \$28,000,000 in deposits.

### **THE BOSTON MUSEUM**

Lifts its long gray granite front and triple rows of lanterns just south of the Hemenway Building. It dates from 1846. The entrance is through the noble three-story Hall of Cabinets, surrounded by rich colonnades, and adorned by valuable old paintings, like Sully's "Washington Crossing the Delaware." The galleries are occupied by scores of cases containing curiosities of many varieties, now never looked at. In earlier days, the rustic Puritans went to the Museum, ostensibly to see these instructive collections; and then quietly drifted into the theatre-room, to scenes tabooed by their religion and their neighbors. The Museum auditorium is one of the handsomest in town, as remodelled, with Gaugengigl's frescoes and other rich adornments, and scientific appliances for lighting, heating, ventilation, and fire-guards. Edwin Booth made his first appearance here, in 1849; and William Warren and Mrs. Vincent played here for several decades.

The Massachusetts Historical Society, founded in 1791, and the oldest in America, from 1833 to 1897, had at 50 Tremont Street its vast library, and antiquities, and portraits.

### **KING'S CHAPEL BURIAL- GROUND**

Lies between the Chapel, the City Hall, and the Historical Society; and its trees are haunted by thousands of busy and bickering birds. Bronze tablets on the gates bear interesting inscriptions. The keys may be obtained at the Board of Health office, in the Old Court House. The cemetery was inaugurated in 1630, when Capt. Welden was "buried here as a soul-dier, with three volleys of shott." In the north part is the tomb of John Winthrop, the founder of Massachusetts, and his son and grandson, both governors of Connecticut; also, of the Olivers; Lady Andros; Gov. Leverett, who died in 1679; Thomas Brattle, the richest merchant in New England; Jacob Sheafe, and his widow's second husband, Rev. T. Thacher, and the four pastors of the First Church, Cotton, Davenport, Oxenbridge, and Bridge. In the northeast, near the old charnel-house vault, is the tomb marked: "Hear . sleeps . that . blessed . one . whose . life . God . help . us . all . to . live . that . so . when . Time . shall . be . that . we . this . world . must . leave . we . ever . may . be . happy . with . blessed . William . Paddy." The cemetery has the graves of Judges Adams and Wait Still Winthrop, Oliver Wendell and Thomas

Dawes; Capt. Roger Clap, died in 1690, longtime governor of the Castle; Maj. Thomas Savage, 1682, the fighter of Indians; John Winslow and his wife, the Mary Chilton who was the first woman of the "Mayflower" company to set foot in Massachusetts; and Charles Bulfinch, the architect. There are 18 coats-of-arms carved on these grave-stones; and many strange inscriptions appear on the hundred tombs. The closing scenes of "The Scarlet Letter" occurred here, where Hester and Dimmesdale were buried.

#### **KING'S CHAPEL**

Is a dark, sombre and antique edifice, preserving the sentiment of ancient Tudor Boston under the shadows of the colossal buildings of the electric age. The heavy portico was built in 1789, from funds partly raised by an oratorio in the Chapel, at which George Washington attended "in a black velvet suit, and gave five guineas." The singular embrasured windows on School Street gave point to Mather Byles's quip: "I've heard of the canons of the Church, but I never saw its portholes before." The interior is singularly old-English, even to the reading-desk below the quaint lofty pulpit (older than the church) and sounding-board, with exquisite coupled white Corinthian columns supporting the galleries and roof; high square pews upholstered in red, with half the seats facing away from the minister; time-stained Commandments, Creed and Lord's Prayer, in the chancel; and fine windows of Munich glass. The organ was chosen in England, in 1756, by Handel, the great composer, and bears a golden crown and mitres. Alongside it is Benjamin West's painting of "The Last Supper." Pew No. 74 (third from back, left of broad aisle) was Charles Sumner's. Oliver Wendell Holmes's pew was No. 102, about the middle of the south gallery. Richard Grant White wrote of this Chapel: "It is rich in the soft and sombre harmonies of line that are found only upon the palette of Old Time. Elegant, and although small even for a city parish-church it has true dignity. The most interesting, the most pleasing, of our few ecclesiastical mementos." The communion service includes 13 pieces of fine old silver, and 13 pieces formerly belonging to the defunct New North Church, most of them bearing coats-of-arms. The Chapel contains busts of its former pastors, Freeman, Greenwood, Peabody and Foote; and the impressive mural monuments of the Apthorps, Appletons, Vassalls, Lowells, etc., and of Oliver Wendell Holmes. A marble tablet commemorates Gen. Stevenson, Col. Revere and 12 other parishioners who died in the Federal army in 1861-65.

Episcopalianism was set up among the angry Puritans in 1686, by

Rev. Robert Ratcliffe, whose little flock assembled in the Town House. A few months later, Sir Edmund Andros compelled the Old South society to open its meeting-house for their use; and in 1688 he seized a part of the burying-ground, to be a site for their chapel. The first chapel here was constructed in 1688, and received silver-plate, a library, altar-cloths, etc., from King William III. and Queen Mary. In 1710 it was enlarged, mainly from subscriptions of British officers on this station; and had richly decorated pews for the Governor and for ship-masters, armorial escutcheons, and the first organ in New England, bequeathed by Thomas Brattle in 1713, to the Brattle-Square Church, and declined by them as not proper to use "in the public worship of God." The present King's Chapel, at first "His Majesty's Chapel," afterwards "King's Chapel," in Queen Anne's reign "Queen's Chapel," and after the Revolution the Stone Chapel, was built in 1749-54, by Peter Harrison, one of the architects of Blenheim Palace, on the same site, of granite from Braintree plains. This was the Court Church of the Province, and upon its walls appeared many noble escutcheons.

Among the parishioners were Sir Francis Nicholson, Sir Edmund Andros, the Earl of Bellomont, and Sir Francis Bernard; Govs. Dudley, Burnet, Belcher, Shirley, Pownall, Shute, and Gage; and the Checkleys, Foxcrofts, Mountforts, and other old families.

When the British left Boston, the Rector, Dr. Caner, went with them, taking 2,800 ounces of silver plate, the gift of three Kings, besides the vestments and registers. Most of the communicants went with him, and the Old South society occupied the deserted chapel for five years. In 1782, a remnant of the parish re-opened the chapel, under James Freeman, who alienated them from their old faith, and the society became the earliest Unitarian church in Boston. It still uses the Anglican liturgy, revised to suit, and rendered by robed clergy and one of the best of quartette choirs.

Back of King's Chapel, was built in 1862-65, at a cost of \$500,000; and is a substantial Renaissance edifice, of white Concord granite, covering the spacious offices of many great municipal departments. The halls of the aldermen and councilmen have some architectural interest. A gross sum of \$60,000,000 has been spent on the Cochituate water-works alone; more than \$20,000,000 on the sewers of Greater Boston; and the parks have taken \$16,000,000.

It costs \$22,000,060 a year to run the city, and the net debt is \$36,000,000. This is the richest of the large cities of the world, in proportion to population, with a valuation of a billion dollars.



**FRANKLIN'S  
STATUE,**

In front of the City Hall, is a fine and picturesque bronze by R. S. Greenough, erected in 1856, from a popular contribution of \$20,000. Robert C. Winthrop dedicated this memorial to the great Boston-born philosopher. On the handsome verdantique pedestal are bronze reliefs; south, the boy Franklin, learning the art of printing; east, signing the Declaration of Independence; north, discovering electricity by drawing lightning from the clouds by a kite; and west, signing the Treaty of Paris, which insured the independence of the United States. The best authority has pronounced this to be "the most pleasing statue in the city. The pose is happy, human, and effective."

Quincy's statue, by Thomas Ball, was erected in 1879, to commemorate him who won honors as Congressman, in 1805-13; as Mayor, in 1823-28; and as president of Harvard University, in 1829-45. It is a capital portrait. The pedestal is Italian marble.

The Latin School, which gave its name to School Street, stood on a site marked by a bronze tablet, on the stone wall-post back of King's Chapel. Here the school remained from 1634 to 1748, when it was moved across School Street, and stood there until 1844. (See Index). The Parker House, at School and Tremont Streets, was the first European-plan hotel in America.

The Tremont Building is a superb office-building, erected by the Ames estate in 1894-96. Upon this site, from 1828 to 1894, stood the Tremont House, which numbered among its guests, Presidents Jackson, Tyler and Johnson, the Prince of Wales, Henry Clay, Thackeray, Dickens, Jenny Lind, and other famous people. The Appalachian Mountain Club, with 1,000 members, has its rooms here, open from 3 to 5.30 daily. Part of the Tremont Building is occupied by the S. S. Pierce Co. grocery-store, founded in 1831, and sending choice wares all over the world, wherever there are American colonies. Beacon Street runs thence up the hill to the Athenaeum and State House. (See Index).

**TREMONT  
TEMPLE,**

On Tremont Street, pertains to a Baptist church whose congregations are the largest in New England. The front, 120 feet high, with a frame of Carnegie steel, is unique and impressive, with its lower stories of carved Indiana limestone. Above is a brilliant treatment of the wall, according to the manner of the Doges' Palace at Venice, with 10,000 terra-cotta blocks, in white, buff, brown, red, gray and green, set in zig-zag patterns, in graded and softened tones like a water-color drawing. This mosaic covers

nearly 5,000 square feet, the frontage of the auditorium within. Above are three stories, crowned by a temple-pediment, and occupied by the Missionary Union, the American Baptist Publication Society, and Chipman Hall, for social uses. Lorimer Hall, seating 1,000, is below and on the ground floor. The upper stories are upheld above the auditorium on six thirty-eight-ton steel girders, each 75 feet long in unsupported span, on steel columns. The ceiling, 60 feet high, is of the Roman basilica type, with deep octagon panelling and enriched mouldings, pendants and rosettes, and many electric lamps hanging at varying heights, like those in a mosque. The white-and-gold organ-case is of papier mache and steel, in rich Florentine Renaissance architecture; and above its arch are Tarbell's mural paintings of angels and Evangelists, with Christ's head in the centre. The windows represent the Twelve Apostles, portrayed in broad masses of flat tones. The floor and galleries contain 2,582 mahogany opera-chairs. The house abounds in symbols and inscriptions, Siena and Tennessee marbles, malachite and verdantique, and other enrichments. Its acoustics are fine.

The religious society worshipping here was founded in 1838; and in 1843 bought and remodelled the Tremont Theatre, which between 1827 and 1843 saw the début of Charlotte Cushman, and the triumphs of Fanny Ellsler and Ellen Tree, Fanny Kemble and Sheridan Knowles, Murdock and Vandenhoff, Gilbert and Finn. It was burnt in 1852, 1879, and 1893; and the present Temple was constructed in 1894-96, by the architects Blackall & Newton, at a cost of \$700,000. The Temple is known as "The Strangers' Sabbath Home," and is crowded every Sunday, to hear Dr. G. C. Lorimer's eloquent sermons and the fine choral music.

Bosworth Street (formerly Montgomery Place) leads off just south of the Temple, toward the old Province House. At its end is the headquarters of the Spiritualists, where one may obtain the literature of psychic, theosophic, magnetic, astrological, magic, Brahminical, and dream phenomena; and on Friday afternoons may attend seances. No. 14 is the building of the Boston Press Club, abounding in hospitality. At No. 8, Oliver Wendell Holmes dwelt from 1846 to 1858, a young doctor, who said that "The smallest fevers are gratefully received." Here were born his three children, one of whom is now a supreme-court judge. The Welds, Wilders and Kirks also dwelt here. But now the roar of the Cosmopolis has shattered this Brahminical peace, and the old families have fled dismayed from their once quiet little side-streets.



KING'S CHAPEL.



PARK STREET CHURCH AND GRANARY BURYING GROUNDS.

**HORTICUL-  
TURAL  
HALL,**

Between Bosworth and Bromfield Streets, was built in 1864 by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which dates from 1829. It has handsome white granite fronts, with Milmore's statues of Flora, Ceres and Pomona. Inside are many fine portraits; a library of 16,000 volumes; and halls devoted to frequent brilliant displays of roses, chrysanthemums, rhododendrons, fruits, etc. The beauty of Boston's suburbs is largely due to the flowers and shrubbery introduced by this society.

The Studio Building, at Tremont and Bromfield Streets, contains the studios of Eldred, Griggs, Copeland, Ordway, Shapleigh, Ipsen, Kraus, Gaugengigl, and Phœbe Jenks.

**THE  
GRANARY  
BURIAL-  
GROUND**

Was opened in 1660, on a part of Boston Common; planted with trees in 1830; enwalled with the iron fence and ivy-clad portal in 1840; and provided with bronze memorial tablets on the gates in 1882. It has more illustrious inmates than any other Boston cemetery, including John Hancock, Samuel Adams, and Robert Treat Paine, signers of the Declaration of Independence; eight Governors, including Bellingham, Dummer, Sumner, Sullivan, and Gore; Lieut.-Gov. Cushing, Chief-Justice Sewall, Mint-Master Hull, Paul Revere, Peter Faneuil; Jeremy Belknap, and other divines; Mayor John Phillips, and Uriah Cotting. Franklin erected here a monument to his parents, which was replaced in 1827 by the high gray pyramid in the centre. John Hancock's grave is marked by a tall marble monument, set up by the Commonwealth in 1895, and bearing his medallion portrait. His was the first and boldest name signed on the Declaration of Independence. It is near the church. Toward the Tremont Building were buried the victims of the Boston Massacre, and also many Huguenots. The burial-ground key may be obtained at the Board of Health, in the Old Court House.

**PARK-  
STREET  
CHURCH,**

Between the burial-ground and Boston Common, is a plain old-fashioned meeting-house, built in 1809-10, on the site of the Granary, where, during much of the last century the town kept 12,000 bushels of grain in reserve, to be sold at cost to the poor, in case of famine or disaster. This society was founded when every Congregationalist church in Boston had gone over to the Unitarians, except the Old South, and even that was somewhat uncertain. Park-Street fought heterodoxy and liberalism with such tremendous intensity that this locality won the name of "Brim-



stone Corner." Griffin, Dwight, Beecher, Aiken, Stone, Murray, Withrow, and Gregg have been pastors. The famous old-time choir of 50 voices, with flute, bassoon and violoncello, was the birthplace (in 1815) of the great Handel and Haydn Society. Several important Congregationalist general societies were organized here; and also the first church of Honolulu. The interior is spacious and simple, with several mural monuments. The spire, 218 feet high, is regarded by architects as of "remarkable beauty, well repaying close study." The lines, pilasters and friezes of the two upper stories and attic all lean inward, instead of being upright, which increases the delicacy and beauty of the spire's outlines. Peter Banner, of England, was the architect of this proud landmark.

The Flower Market, in the basement of Park-Street Church, at early morning is deliciously fragrant with cart-loads of roses, carnations, violets, hyacinths, etc. The suburban flower-growers send in their laden wagons at four o'clock; and the market opens at six, for sales. First, the retail florists are served; next, the wholesalers; and then the street-corner flower-peddlers; and the market closes at eight in the morning.

America, the National Anthem, was first sung in the Park-Street Church, July 4, 1832, the words having been written by S. F. Smith, of Massachusetts, to fit a tune brought home from Germany by Lowell Mason, the celebrated Boston choir-master. This grand event is to be commemorated by an inscribed bronze tablet of 168 square feet, on Park-Street tower.

## **MUSIC HALL,**

At the head of Hamilton Place, opposite Park-Street Church (and with another entrance from Winter Street), was built in 1852, and is, as Henry James says: "capacious and serious, with a sort of Roman vastness." Here Theodore Parker, W. R. Alger, and W. H. H. Murray conducted their churches, for many years. The grand oratorios of the Handel and Haydn Society, and the concerts of the Apollo, Cecilia, and other musical clubs, are given here. The Boston Symphony Orchestra, established in 1881, and maintained by the liberality of Henry L. Higginson, has held its seasons of semi-weekly concerts here, under Henschel, Gericke, Nikisch, and Paur. Its winter Friday-afternoon rehearsals draw through Hamilton Place bewitching battalions of violet-bearing girls. On summer evenings cheap promenade-concerts are given, with the best orchestral music, and food and wine. The Great Organ, of 5,474 pipes, cost \$60,000, and stood here from 1863 to 1884, where now Crawford's magnificent bronze statue of Beethoven dominates

the hall. The smaller statues were presented by Charlotteushman. The acoustic properties are fine, the room being, as Dr. Holmes said: "a sounding-board constructed on theoretic principles." There are 2,600 seats. The Handel and Haydn Society is the oldest city musical society in America, dating from 1815, with a superb chorus of 600 voices, and frequent oratorios and festivals.

**ST. PAUL'S  
CHURCH,**

On Tremont Street, beyond Winter Street, was built in 1819-20, with a classic portico of gray Virginia sandstone, upon whose rough pediment were to have been sculptures of St. Paul before King Agrippa. The interior is simple and beautiful, with antique high-backed pews, a panelled cylindrical ceiling, mural tablets, and a small rich classic chancel, with a window representing St. Paul preaching at Athens. Daniel Webster's pew was No. 25, in the north aisle. In one of the many tombs in the crypt, W. H. Prescott, the historian of Mexico and Peru, is buried with his family. The church is open from 9 to 5 daily, for prayer and meditation. It is in a way the cathedral of the diocese, since from its central position many crowded general meetings and daily Advent and Lenten services are held here. The property is valued at above \$1,000,000; and although many of the aristocratic old families have moved far away, the church dutifully stands fast here, a vital organism, with abounding activities, in the commercial district. It was the daughter of Trinity Church, whose greatest rector, Phillips Brooks, was brought up in St. Paul's, and often came here, in his last years, to pray in the old family pew. The surpliced choir has 32 well-trained voices. The rectors have been Jarvis, Potter (later Bishop of Pennsylvania), Stone, Vinton (1842-58), Nicholson, Walden, Newton, Courtney (now Bishop of Nova Scotia), and John S. Lindsay, the present incumbent, a Virginian.

**THE OLD  
UNITED-  
STATES  
COURT  
HOUSE,**

Next to St. Paul's, at Tremont Street and Temple Place, is a quaint and sombre granite pile, erected in 1830-32 for a Masonic temple. Here Margaret Fuller and A. B. Alcott had their school; and Fanny Kemble and Ole Bull gave entertainments, and Emerson delivered his first course of lectures. From 1858 to 1885 the Federal courts held their sessions here; and then skilful engineers lifted the old building high in air, and placed under it two stories of iron pillars and glass windows. It has since been occupied by R. H. Stearns & Co. Extending to West Street, until 1830, stood the Washington Garden, a place of entertainment.

## **TREMONT STREET**

Is a favorite promenade, bright, broad and sunny, with diversified shops on one side, and the trees of Boston Common on the other, leading up to Beacon Hill and the State House. It has been likened to Princes Street, in Scotland's capital; and Dickens said: "My old likeness of Boston to Edinburgh has been constantly revived." (For Winter, Temple, and West Streets, see Index). The Boston Conservatory of Music, founded in 1867 by Eichberg, and famous especially as a violin school, is at 134 Tremont Street. The Boston Cooking School, at 174 Tremont Street, has its lecture-rooms and normal classes, and hundreds of pupils. It was founded in 1878.

## **THE TREMONT THEATRE,**

At 176 Tremont Street, was built in 1889, on the site of the Haymarket Theatre of 1796, and is one of the most fashionable play-houses, with spacious lobbies and Renaissance decorations.

## **THE MASONIC TEMPLE,**

At Boylston and Tremont Streets, was founded in 1864, and impressively dedicated on St. John's day, 1867, in the presence of President Andrew Johnson. The first lodge in America was organized in Boston, in 1733; St. Andrew's lodge was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Scotland in 1756; and later these and the British garrison lodges formed the first Grand Lodge, of which Gen. Warren and Paul Revere were grand masters. The Temple is of granite, in forms intended "to suggest the most effective poetical and historical associations connected with Masonry"; and is 7 stories high, with Corinthian, Egyptian, and Gothic halls. The Temple was partly burned in 1895, and is now disused. Tremont Street runs thence to the South End; and Boylston Street to the Back Bay, and to the left to Washington Street and the Liberty Tree (see page 11). The Touraine, opposite the Temple, was built in 1896-7, on the site of the mansion of President John Quincy Adams, where was born (in 1807) Charles Francis Adams, ambassador to England in 1861-68.

## **THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION**

Building lifts its graceful Gothic stone clock-tower at 48 Boylston Street, nearly opposite the Masonic Temple. It was founded in 1851, and has 5,300 members, with lectures, classes, games, and many philanthropies, besides an immense gymnasium. All strangers are welcomed to its parlors, library (14,000 volumes), reading-rooms, and other comforts. The Union is largely recruited from the liberal sects.

# The Patrician Back Bay.



A few minutes walk from the United-States Hotel leads to the corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets, whence street-cars depart nearly every minute for the Back Bay.



## **THE BACK-BAY DISTRICT**

Includes the finest of Boston's public buildings and churches, and several famous colleges. Formerly it was a broad salt-water bay, over which vessels sailed to Roxbury. This expanse was filled up, mainly between 1857 and 1887, by the Commonwealth, which derived a profit of \$3,500,000 from the sale of the new-made land. The street plans were designed by Arthur Gilman, the architect. The north-and-south streets are named in an alphabetical sequence: Arlington, Berkeley, Clarendon, Dartmouth, Exeter, Fairfield, Gloucester, Hereford, Ipswich, etc. Marlborough and Newbury Streets perpetuate ancient Provincial names of parts of the present Washington Street. Arlington Street commemorates the Revolutionary fight at Menotomy, now called Arlington; Berkeley Street is for Dean Berkeley; Clarendon is for Lord Clarendon, the English historian; and Dartmouth is for Lord Dartmouth, benefactor of Dartmouth College.

The region is characterized by quiet elegance and dignity, level horizon-lines, luxurious low portals, and a general home-like and engaging air. As Bishop happily says: "If one wants to live in a city street, I do not see how he can well find a pleasanter one than Beacon Street, Boston. Its older houses come down Beacon Hill, past the Common and the Public Garden, like quaint Continentals on parade, who, being few, have to make the most of themselves.



Then it forms in double file again, and goes on a long way, out toward the distant Brookline hills which close in the view."

The Back-Bay District, with its broad, sunny and airy streets, forms one of the most attractive residence-quarters in the world, and is distinguished for the fine details of its domestic architecture, in carved stone, wrought iron, stained glass, tiling, terra cotta and other carefully studied materials. Many of its churches and dwellings are draped with the famous Boston ivy, or "amphelopsis Veitchii," a hardy Japanese plant, introduced here about thirty years ago, and rich in color and luxuriance.

**BOYLSTON  
STREET,**

The ancient "Frog Lane," leads from the crowded down-town region to and across the Back-Bay District, with Boston Common and the Public Garden on one side, and on the other a long array of bright stores. The great windows are an interesting study, with their wealth of paintings and engravings, dainty silks and fabrics, modish bonnets and gowns, furniture and draperies, pianos and bicycles, curios and colonial antiquities, and heaps of beautiful flowers. Here is Hollander's fashionable dry-goods store; the Japanese marts of Bunkio Matsuki and Amanaka; and the very interesting picture-store of Williams & Everett, founded in 1810. Boston is the foremost piano city in America, and here are many of the sales-rooms.

The Hotel Pelham, at Tremont and Boylston Streets, was the first family apartment-house in America. Some years ago it was lifted up and moved westward 14 feet, without disturbing its many tenants. Just beyond is the old home of the Boston Public Library (from 1858 to 1895), afterwards utilized as a zoological garden.

Boylston Place is a quaint and drowsy little no-thoroughfare, very secluded and peaceful after the roar and rush of the neighboring street, and very old-fashioned, withal. Here are the rooms of the Boston Chess Club. The Tavern Club, whose picturesque house is at No. 4 Boylston Place, was founded in 1884, under the presidency of W. D. Howells, for 100 authors, artists, and musicians, and has given notable receptions to Booth, Barrett, Irving, Holmes, Sala, and other notables of happy Bohemia.

**THE  
BOSTON  
LIBRARY,**

At 18 Boylston Place, was founded in 1794, and has 28,000 books. It is owned and used by a group of old Boston families. The Boston Medical Library has 30,000 books, at 19 Boylston Place, where eight medical societies meet. At one time Motley lived in this quiet court.

Steinert Hall, at Carver and Boylston Streets, is a dainty temple of music, elliptical in shape, ivory in tint, and far below the level of the street. Julian Hawthorne was born on Carver Street, on and near which dwelt Edith Abell, the artist E. L. Weeks, and Elsie Hensler, afterwards Queen of Portugal. No. 75 Boylston Street stands on the site of the armories of the Sea Fencibles and the New-England Guards, and William M. Hunt's studio.

Park Square has the Emancipation Monument, and the Providence Railway station, whence Columbus Avenue runs off to the South End ; and Boylston Street follows the Public Garden.

**THE  
ARLINGTON-  
STREET  
CHURCH**

Is a handsome brownstone structure, in Sir Christopher Wren's architectural style. The 16 chime-bells in its tall stone spire, which resembles that of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, make very sweet music on Sundays and holidays, in dear and familiar hymn-tunes. They are played by electrical power. The interior is very rich and bright, with splendid white Corinthian colonnades, and elaborate carvings, and several mural tablets along the Pompeian red walls. The quartette music here is celebrated for its excellence ; and the great new electrical organ is one of the finest in the country. This society was founded in 1727, as the Irish Church of the Presbyterian Strangers, and worshipped in a barn until 1744, when it built a church on Federal Street, where it stood until 1859. In 1861 the present church was built, the first on the Back Bay, on a lot now assessed at \$360,000, Channing was pastor in 1803-42, during which time the society became (as it still remains) Unitarian. Gannett, Ware and Herford have since held the pastorate, whose present incumbent is John Cuckson.

At No. 16 Arlington Street is the headquarters of the New-Jerusalem (or Swedenborgian) church in America. The St.-Botolph Club, close by, at No. 2 Newbury Street, was founded in 1880, to be (like the Century Club, of New York) a rendezvous for the better class of artists, authors, and professional men, with weekly receptions and a fine art-gallery. Francis Parkman and Gen. F. A. Walker have been presidents.

Across Newbury Street, surrounds three sides of a quadrangle with its church, chapel, and parish-house, of Roxbury pudding-stone, in Gothic architecture. The rich and brilliant interior, with its graceful Gothic arches, has several tablets, including St. Gaudens's fine bronze portrait-tablet of Dr. Vinton, and a tablet to

Lieut.-Col. Mudge, killed at Gettysburg. The music is admirably given by a surpliced choir, of 40 men and boys, under the leadership of George L. Osgood. Emmanuel parish was founded in 1860, for F. D. Huntington, formerly a Unitarian pastor and professor, and Bishop of Central New York after 1869, when he was succeeded here by Dr. A. W. Vinton, who retired in 1877. Leighton Parks is the rector now. The church was built in 1861-62. Beyond is the Central Church, with its spire of renowned beauty.

**THE YOUNG  
MEN'S  
CHRISTIAN  
ASSOCIATION,**

The oldest one in the United States, occupies its own great brick-and-brownstone building, in Scottish baronial architecture, at Boylston and Berkeley Streets. The association was founded in 1851, and the present building was erected in 1883, at a cost of \$300,000; and has parlors, reading, and gaming rooms, a spacious hall, a perfectly equipped gymnasium, and a library. This Boston association has more than 4,000 men, of all creeds and no creed, though voting and office-holding are reserved for evangelical church members. Lectures and classes, concerts and receptions, abound here, and strangers are made very welcome. Back of the Y. M. C. A. is the Notre Dame convent, and a Catholic School for young ladies.

**THE  
MUSEUM OF  
NATURAL  
HISTORY,**

At Boylston and Berkeley Streets, occupies a stately building, with a Corinthian portico, and carvings of animals' heads on the keystones. Note also the fine stone eagle on the roof. It was built in 1864, on land given by the State. On Wednesdays and Saturdays it is open free; and on other secular days for 25 cents. The society dates from 1831; and has a library of 20,000 volumes. The collections, mainly in the great upper hall, 60 feet high, include birds, fossils, shells, insects, plants, snakes, reptiles, stuffed animals (camels, foxes, elephants, deer, etc.), the megatherium and elephant skeletons, and others. These magnificent collections are visited by classes from the Boston colleges, under competent guidance and teaching.

**THE  
CENTRAL  
CHURCH,**

At Berkeley and Newbury Streets, is one of the handsomest buildings in the city, a miniature cathedral, with nave and transepts, flying buttresses, and ornate portals. It was built in 1867, of Roxbury stone, after plans by Upjohn, the famous Gothic architect. The singularly beautiful spire is of stone, 236 feet high, in fact, the highest in Boston. Dr. Holmes says: "We have one steeple in Boston which to my eyes, seems absolutely



MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.



perfect: that of the Central Church. Its resemblance to the spire of Salisbury Cathedral always struck me. Richardson, the very distinguished architect, thought it more nearly like that of the Cathedral of Chartres."

The interior was superbly decorated in 1894-95, by the Tiffany Company, of New York, whose display of stained glass here is said to be the finest of its kind in the world. The south-transept windows show Miriam, Deborah, Mary of Bethany, and Dorcas; the north transept, the Four Evangelists; the north aisle, Faith, Hope, and Charity; the east front, the Nativity and the Resurrection, Christ at Emmaus, and (an exquisite work) Christ as a Syrian youth observing the sparrows. The south-aisle window is Dagnan-Bouveret's Madonna under the Vine. The chancel has carved and canopied oaken sedilia, panels of opalescent glass mosaic, and copper bronze lectern and rails. The jewelled chancel lamp, exhibited by Tiffany at the Columbian Exposition, shows seven angels holding lights, representing the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit; and a pendent cross, all shining with electric lights. The open-timbered roof is enriched by delicate Gothic pendentives, with blue and gold ceiling panels. The Gothic tracery of the organ-screen is of unusual delicacy and beauty.

The Central society is Trinitarian, and dates from 1835; and worshipped on Winter Street from 1841. Among the pastors here have been John E. Todd, John DeWitt, Joseph T. Duryea, and Edward L. Clark (now serving). Two squares north is the First Church, beyond the noble Commonwealth Avenue. (See Index).

Occupies the two detached buildings fronting on

**THE MASSA-  
CHUSETTS  
INSTITUTE  
OF TECH-  
NOLOGY**

Boylston Street, between the Museum and Clarendon Street; and several others in this section. After some years of preliminary labor, this famous polytechnic college was incorporated in 1861, and opened in 1865; and it is now the most efficient and renowned scientific school in America, if not in the whole world. The 1200 students come from 39 American States, with a score or more of foreigners. They are worked up to the limit of endurance, and the graduates are serious men, deeply grounded in scientific knowledge. The State gave the land on which the halls stand, and has otherwise added greatly to the Institute's revenues, which have been enlarged also by private benefactions.

The Lowell Lectures, in numerous courses free to the public every season, are given in Huntington Hall, in the Institute. They were endowed in 1839, with \$237,000. by John Lowell, Jr., a wealthy

Bostonian who died at Bombay. Among the lecturers have been Agassiz and Tyndall, Lowell and Howells, Palfrey and Drummond, and other foremost American and British scholars. Nearly opposite is the Brunswick; and two squares north is the First Baptist Church, with its beautiful bell-towers.

### **COPLEY SQUARE**

Is one of the noblest and most impressive public reservations in America. About it rise the grand Spanish Renaissance towers of Trinity Church, the long and vividly colored facade of the Museum of Fine Arts, the frowning Norman castle-keep of the Pierce Building, the majestic classic front of the Public Library, and the North-Italian Gothic campanile and mosaics of the Old South Church, together with a line of modern homes and apartment-hotels. The architectural effect fails in harmony, but is full of picturesque contrast and diversity. Plans have been made to replace the grass-plots with a sunken garden in the old Italian fashion, abounding in marble balustrades and steps, fountains and statuary, trees and shrubbery. Broad and sunny streets run out of the square to the Charles River, the South End, the Common, and the western suburbs, traversed by countless street-cars. The Bostonians regard the square with an Athenian or Florentine civic pride, and at leisure or on holiday times come hither by thousands. On Sundays, at 4 p. m., there are well-attended vesper-services in the neighboring churches, Trinity and Emmanuel, the Central, and the Arlington-Street Unitarian. The adjacent colleges add much life and vivacity to Copley Square. One-fourth of the young men of Boston between 19 and 27 are engaged in the higher studies, which is a greater proportion than in Paris, or Oxford, or Padua. Boston ranks higher as a university city than any other city in the world.

Copley Square was named for the first great American artist, who was born in Boston, and painted here before the Revolution.

### **TRINITY CHURCH,**

On Copley Square, is the most majestic and impressive ecclesiastical building in New England. H. H. Richardson was the architect; and the style is the Romanesque of Southern France and Spain. The chief feature is the vast and monumental central tower, suggested by that of the old cathedral at Salamanca, and 211 feet high and 46 feet square inside, with a pyramidal roof of red Akron tiles. The ivy-clad church-walls are of reddish-yellow Dedham granite and brownstone, with a checker-board marquetry of colored stone blocks around the apse. The triple-arched Galilee porch on the front was built in 1894-97, and is peculiarly rich in emblematic

carvings. The heroic figures represent Abraham (on the Huntington-Avenue side) with the sacrificial knife, and reliefs of his journey to Canaan; Moses, with the Ten Commandments, and the passage of the Red Sea and the scene at Mount Sinai; Isaiah, and his prophetic scroll, and the visions recorded in chapters 2 and 11; St. Matthew, with his book and pen; St. Mark, with an open book; St. Luke, with a scroll and pen; St. John; St. Paul, with stone pictures of his conversion, and his preaching at Athens; and St. Augustine of Canterbury, who organized the Christianity previously existing in England, with a relief of the baptism of King Ethelbert. On the left of the central portal are the Virgin Mother, St. Elizabeth, and St. Anna; on the right are Mary, Martha, and Mary Magdalene. The quaint cloister uniting the church with its outlying chapel contains the ancient stone tracery from a window of St. Botolph's Church, in Boston, England, suitably inscribed, and a granite rosette from Old Trinity. The vast and exceedingly rich interior, with its European and Tiffany stained-glass windows, LaFarge's Biblical frescoes, and the chancel, 57 by 53 feet in area, is sombre. The 7 apse windows, representing scenes in Christ's life, are of London glass. The chancel contains a bust of Dean Stanley, a London-made font of Devonshire marble and alabaster, and a fine brass lectern. The communion-service of 16 pieces includes a paten given in 1742 by King George II. The south-transept windows are: over the gallery, the Resurrection, Ascension, and Day of Pentecost, made in Paris, with the Lace Window and the London-made Transfiguration window in the west wall; and below the gallery the Sower and the Reaper, the Wise Virgins, the Angel troubling the Pool, and Peace, Be Still, all done by Cottier, of London. The south nave has LaFarge's window showing the Presentation of Mary, and a London window, David's Removal of the Ark, with LaFarge's encaustic fresco of David and Nicodemus. Near the great Roosevelt organ is LaFarge's window showing Our Lord in Benediction. The north nave has Holliday of London's windows showing St. Paul at Gamaliel's feet, his conversion, and his preaching at Athens; and Christ blessing little children; and LaFarge's painting of Jesus and the woman of Samaria. The north transept has above the gallery three windows designed by Burne-Jones, and made in London, showing the Wonder of the Shepherds, the Visit of the Magi, and the Journey into Egypt; and below the gallery, Job and St. Stephen, Abraham and Eunice, Hope, the Good Samaritan, and Dorcas, all of London make. The windows in Trinity are memorials of the Amory, Appleton, Winthrop, Dexter, Paine,

Chickering, and other families of the parish. The interior of the great tower has 16 paintings by LaFarge, and also his heroic figures of St. Peter and St. Paul (east), Isaiah and Jeremiah (south), and David and Moses (north). The church has several mural tablets; and the chapel is exceedingly rich in stained glass memorials.

Among Trinity's rectors were Bishops Parker, Doane, Hopkins, Wainwright, Eastburn, Clark, and Phillips Brooks. The last-named was rector from 1869 to 1891, when he became Bishop of Massachusetts, and died in 1893. His home from 1869 to 1893 was in the quaint rectory near by, at 233 Clarendon Street. Dr. E. Winchester Donald is now rector. The simplicity of the Low Church is observed in the ritual. The north cloister door is open daily from 8 to 5 (on Saturdays, 8 to 12), to freely admit visitors; and the attendant will, if requested, sell a booklet about the frescoes and windows. All sittings are free at the Sunday-afternoon services, and always in the spacious galleries. The first Trinity Church, a gambrel-roofed wooden structure, was built at Summer and Hawley Streets in 1734-35; the second, on the same site, in 1828-29; and when that ponderous granite Gothic temple went down in the Great Fire of 1872, the present church was founded. It was finished in 1877, and has cost not far from a million dollars, all of which is paid. Its noble dignity of scale and exquisite beauty of color are especially noticeable from the back, on St. James Avenue, where the huge apse comes into full view. "It is like standing beneath Westminster or Burgos. The great tower seems a growth of time. It stands alone here in America, a thing to thank God for."

The money has been raised for a statue of Bishop Brooks, on the lawn near Trinity; and St. Gaudens has begun its design. It will stand under an architectural canopy.

The Ludlow, a fashionable apartment-hotel, is across St. James Avenue from Trinity. Back of the Ludlow are the Grundmann Studios, and Copley and Allston Halls, where a score of artists work at their beautiful crafts. Here are held smart dances, and art-exhibits, and other brilliant functions of society.

**THE  
BOSTON  
MUSEUM  
OF FINE  
ARTS,**

On the south side of Copley Square, is distinguished by a long and flamboyant Italian Gothic front, in prevailing red and yellow tints of brick, stone, and English terra-cotta. "Cheerful, even joyous," Tom Appleton called it. On one side is a great terra-cotta relief showing the Triumph of Art; on the other, the Union of Art and Industry;



and in the roundels are heads of famous artists, America being represented by Copley, Allston and Crawford. The main portal has white marble steps and columns of polished granite. The Museum is open from 9 (Mondays at noon; and Sundays at 1) until 5 or sunset daily. On Saturdays from 9 to 5 and Sundays from 1 to 5, admission is free. Other days, 25 cents. Admirable catalogues are sold at the door; and the leisurely study of the works of art, with their aid, helps toward an æsthetic education. The Museum was founded in 1870, and received its land as a gift from the city; and popular subscriptions of \$600,000 gave the means for the great quadrangle of buildings, of which the first was opened in 1876, and which are to be increased to double their present area. The current expenses are met by the free subscriptions of lovers of art in Boston. Nearly 300,000 persons visit the collections every year.

The basement floor is occupied by a flourishing school of drawing and painting, with 8 instructors and 200 pupils, mostly young women.

The main floor has the finest set of sculptural casts in the world (except that at Berlin), 800 in number, in 16 large rooms. The casts are arranged in chronological order, the series beginning on the right of the entrance; and the visitor making thus the circuit of the quadrangle can trace the history of sculpture from the earliest works known to those of the present day. The first room is devoted to Egyptian, Assyrian, and Chaldean sculptures, grotesque, hybrid, and uncanny, but full of mystery and grandeur.

The First Greek Room has the oldest European sculptures, the prehistoric Lions of Mycenæ, the 82 Island Gems, and other archaics. The Second Greek Room has temple pediments from Aegina and Olympia, Myron's Discobulus and Marsyas, and the Giustiniani Vesta. The Third Greek Room has the Penelope, Spinario, Achilles, Amazon, and other statues. The Fourth Greek room has a vast number of classic busts, heads, and small figures.

The spacious Parthenon Room has the friezes, pediment-statues, and metopes, and a beautiful model of the grandest of Greek temples. The long southern corridor has Athenian grave-monuments and votive reliefs, and dozens of famous classic statues, the Venuses, Niobe, Apollo. The Hall of the Maidens, on the east, is similarly enriched, and has beautiful models of the Pantheon, the Erechtheum, etc. The Italian Renaissance hall shows works after Verocchio, Della Robbia, Donatello, and Angelo, tomb statues, the Ghiberti gates, etc. The German and French Renaissance hall

comes next; and then the modern sculptures, by Rimmer, Houdon and others, especially *Death Staying the Hand of the Sculptor*, by French. Immense collections of original and genuine Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and Etruscan antiquities are arranged in the courtyard rooms entered from the main staircase hall.

The main hall, leading from the entrance to the staircase, contains rich antique tapestries and famous statuary; and half-way up the stairs, Allston's huge painting of *Belshazzar's Feast*, and Verestschagin's *Mosque at Delhi*. The First Picture Gallery, on the second floor, has 50 Italian paintings, by Andrea, Bassano, Tintoretto, Guido, Botticelli, and others; 16 English pictures (north wall), by Reynolds, Lawrence, and Lely, and Leslie's admirable portrait of Sir Walter Scott; and 12 French pictures (east wall), by Greuze, David, Boucher, and others.

The Allston Room has a score of Allston's works (west wall); Stuart's famous unfinished portraits of George and Martha Washington, the authentic and accepted pictures, and 11 others by Gilbert Stuart, (north wall); 17 rich old portraits by Copley; and choice works by Blackburn, Smibert, Trumbull, Sully, West, Page, Peale, and Healy. This is the best extant collection of early American pictures.

The Dutch Room has 50 ancient paintings by Rembrandt, Holbein, Rubens, Metsu, Teniers, Ruysdael, Cuyp, and others; and two cases of exquisite miniatures, by Malbone, Meissonier, Allston, and others. The Fourth Picture Gallery has 70 paintings, including works of Millet, Couture, Meissonier, Troyon, Turner, Weeks, Vedder, and Fuller. In the Fifth Gallery are 50 paintings, with examples of Carot, Millet, Delacroix, Daubigny, Vernet, Couture, Hunt's great *Niagara*, and Regnault's famous *Automedon* (east side). The Water-Color Room has hundreds of fine original water-colors, pastels, and drawings, by Hunt, Millet, DuMaurier, Allston, Ruskin, Prout, Blake, and others. The Print Rooms, entered from the First Picture-Gallery, contain by far the largest and finest collection in America of engravings and etchings, 45,000 in number. The Japanese collections are the finest and most extensive in the world. The pottery was largely assembled by Prof. E. S. Morse, and cost \$75,000. There are many thousand pieces, filling the south corridor, and a large western room. They illustrate the history of pottery-making in every province and town of Japan. For the thousands of hanging pictures and prints, choice specimens of lacquers, bronzes, ivories, swords, etc., the Museum is indebted to Dr. W. S. Bigelow and Charles G. Weld.

The Metal Room, opening from the Japanese Room, has the Castellani Italian Renaissance bronzes: Chinese and Japanese bronzes, Cashmere, Benares and Persian brass-ware, and mediæval metal work, Italian, German, Flemish, and Spanish. The Coin Room has 23 cases of Greek, Roman, and other coins; Soudanese, Algerine, Chinese, Siamese, Norwegian, and mediæval gold and silver articles; watches and jewelry, tankards and chalices; silverware by Tiffany, Gorham and Paul Revere; and exquisite fans.

The spacious Pottery and Porcelain Room has superb collections of Majolica, Robbia, Dresden, Sèvres, Wedgwood, Doulton, Worcester, Derby, Minton, Satsuma, Delft, Rookwood, Low, Moorish, Chinese, Bombay, Zuni, Mexican, Peruvian, Mound-Builders, and other wares; a case of terra-cotta objects; 2 cases of Venetian and German glass; 3 cases of Japanese porcelains and earthenware; 5 cases of Chinese porcelains; Persian and Rhodian ware; crystals and jades; and 2 cases of Cloisonné, Limoges, etc.

The Lawrence Room, leading from the Porcelain Room, is lined with the rich carved oak wainscot and ceiling of a 16th-century English mansion. It contains ancient French and Italian Buhl, iron, ebony and oaken cabinets, chests and chairs, and ancient arms and armor. The Wood-Carving Room has many pieces of very rare and quaint old furniture, Italian and French; Persian, Zulu, Congo, Philippine weapons; large carvings from Egypt, Flanders, Germany, and China; and exquisite work in ivory, inlay, mosaic, lacquer, and Moorish and Italian stamped leather.

The Gallery of Textiles, a spacious hall on the Copley-Square front, contains many thousands of brocades of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries; Japanese textiles in vast variety; original Egyptian and Peruvian linen, wool, and silk fabrics; magnificent Flemish, Gobelins, and other tapestries, of great size; 4 cases of the Castellani Italian church vestments, and embroideries; Moorish, Greek, and African embroideries; 5 cases of superb Japanese embroideries; old New-England brocades; Chinese dresses; 12 cases of mediæval, Italian, and other laces; 55 frames of all sorts of rare foreign and ancient embroidery; and 8 panels of gilded oak, made by Jean Goujon, for the Hotel Montmorenci, Paris.

The Artists' Quarter surrounds the Museum. The prosperous Cowles Art School, with 225 students, is just across the Dartmouth-Street bridge. The Harcourt and St. Botolph buildings, on and near Irvington Street, were built for artists, and contain dozens of fine studios; and in the Harcourt is the famous Posse Gymnasium. The Grnndmann Studios are on Clarendon Street.

**THE  
BOSTON  
PUBLIC  
LIBRARY,**

On Copley Square, occupies the most beautiful library building in the world, and one of the noblest public edifices in America. Rare treasures of art have been lavished upon this structure, which is intended to be not only a house of books but also a monument and incentive to civic pride and culture. It was erected in 1888-95, at a cost of \$2,650,000, under the direction of five public-spirited trustees (serving without pay), by architect Charles F. McKim. Most of the land was given by the State. The architecture is classic Renaissance; and the material is the pinkish-gray granite of Milford, Mass, the rear-wall being of brick, more secure against fire on the only exposed side. Eloquent inscriptions extend along its fronts on three streets. Granite posts bearing eagles carved in low relief line the sidewalk, as in the Piazza di Spagna, at Rome. Then comes a broad granite platform, with a long granite seat, and pedestals for which St. Gaudens is to model heroic bronze emblematic groups, at a cost of \$50,000. The library is 225 feet long, 227 feet deep, and 70 feet high (to the top of the cornice); the main front in heavy rusticated masonry, topped by a Greek fret, and with 13 great window-arches above; a rich and elaborate cornice crowned with a green copper cresting; and a steep tiled roof, of deep purple and brown hues, crested with green copper, and bearing metal masts. The 30 arches of the arcade on the three fronts contain elaborate Roman grilles, with rosettes between, and memorial tablets bearing the names of 538 famous persons, of whom 106 were Americans. The window-arch spandrels contain 33 granite medallions of ancient printers' trade-devices. Over the main portal are St. Gaudens's sculptures, in pink Tennessee marble, of the seals of the State, the library, and the city, amid carved dolphins and laurel and oak leaves. Below are the great wrought-iron electric candelabra and gates of the triple main portal, made in Kentucky. The vestibule is entirely of pink and brown Tennessee and Levanto marbles, with Macmonnies's bronze statue of Sir Harry Vane (Governor of Massachusetts in 1636-37) at one side. D. C. French is making \$50,000 bronze doors for the entrance. Doorways copied from the Athenian Erechtheion lead to the Entrance Hall, with Georgia-marble floor bearing inlaid brass inscriptions and the signs of the zodiac, pillars and walls of Iowa sandstone, and a vaulted and domed ceiling bearing vine-trellises in marble mosaic, and the names of 30 eminent Bostonians. The left-hand corridor leads to the Interior Court, past the coat-room (where visitors may have their spare garments



checked), and the elevator, for carrying visitors to the upper floors, and the important Catalogue and Ordering Rooms. The right-hand corridor leads by the lavatories to the Interior Court, passing the Periodical Reading-Room, with its arched terra-cotta ceiling, where 1500 different periodicals from all over the world are kept on oaken racks and cases, accessible to any one, with many thousand bound volumes of magazines in book-cases.

The courtyard is lined on three sides with marble cloisters, like those in the Cancellaria Palace, under which rest low oaken benches and huge Italian terra-cotta flower-pots, for bay-trees. In the centre of the enclosed grassy lawn is a marble-lined fountain, where the famous Bacchante statue by Macmonnies was placed. The lofty walls above the cloisters are of grayish-yellow Pompeian brick. The great height and huge proportions of the building are peculiarly notable from the court-yard view.

The Grand Staircase is a marvellously beautiful work, by far the most splendid in America, with ivory-gray French échaillon marble steps, inlaid red Numidian marble on the landings, and an elaborate rosetted ceiling. The walls and upper colonnades are of an exquisite highly polished yellow and black-veined marble, selected with great care by architect McKim while in Italy, from the product during many years of a quarry near Sienna. The colossal couchant lions of the same material (but unpolished) were modelled by Louis St. Gaudens, and bear bronze inscriptions stating that they are memorials of the 2nd and 20th Massachusetts Regiments in the Secession War. A balcony overlooks the Interior Court and fountain, a charming prospect.

At the head of the staircase is a superb colonnade of Corinthian pillars of Sienna marble, with vaulted corridors paved with Istrian and yellow Verona marble. The staircase paintings are by Puvis de Chavannes, of Paris, the most illustrious living decorative artist, who received \$50,000 therefor. The large eastern one shows the Muses welcoming the Genius of Enlightenment. The north panels represent Epic Poetry, with the Iliad and Odyssey crowning Homer; Dramatic Poetry, with Aeschylus and the Oceanides; and Pastoral Poetry, Virgil in reverie over a fair landscape. The western wall shows Physics, represented by Electricity, a telegraph line, with the sombre messenger of evil and the white-robed messenger of joy; and Chemistry, a fairy with magic wand evolving changes. The southern wall bears Philosophy, the venerable Plato at Athens; Astronomy, the Chaldean shepherds observing the stars; and History, a torch-bearing spirit calling up the past.

## **BATES HALL**

Is entered through a rich marble vestibule, which has side-gates of ancient wrought-iron, from a Venetian palace. The magnificent Bates Hall—one of the noblest in the world—is 218 by 42½ feet in area, and 50 feet high, with an elaborate arched ceiling resting on carved piers of gray Ohio sandstone, 15 great arched windows, a floor of marble mosaic and yellow Verona marble, a frieze bearing the names of 32 illustrious Old-World scholars, 31 long oaken tables and 260 antique chairs, and book-cases of English oak, open to any one, containing 6,000 reference-books. Over the main door is a richly-carved balcony of light-colored Indiana limestone; and the side doorways are of polished black Belgium and green serpentine marble, with Corinthian capitals of copper. Near the main door, on pedestals of rare cipolino marble, are busts of Joshua Bates and George Ticknor; and elsewhere are busts of Cervantes, Holmes, Whittier, Appleton, Motley, Irving, Everett, Mayor O'Brien, and Trustees Greenough and Green. The card-catalogue of the library is at the southern end of Bates Hall, and has 800,000 cards, in oak cabinets. The beautiful views of Copley Square are gained from the little eastern windows.

The Pompeian Lobby leads to the right from the Grand Staircase past the beautiful Fountain Alcove to the sumptuous Delivery Room, 64 by 33 feet in area, with Istrian and red Verona marble floor, three doorways of red and green marble, a huge mantel of polished and richly carved blood-red marble, a lofty and elaborately carved oaken wainscot, and a heavily raftered ceiling. The wide space between the wainscot and the dark-hued ceiling is occupied by the incomparable and jewel-like paintings of the Quest of the Holy Grail, containing more than 100 life-sized figures. These were the result of four years work by Edwin A. Abbey, who is now preparing for the remaining wall-spaces pictures of the continuing scenes of the legend. Cards explaining the paintings are to be found in the room. The Holy Grail (from the French *Saint*, meaning holy, and *Grail*, meaning cup; or else *Sang*, blood, and *Real*, true) was the cup used by Christ for the wine at the Last Supper. It was given by Pilate to Joseph of Arimathea, who caught in it the blood which flowed from Christ's wounds when He was taken down from the cross. The Arimathean brought the precious cup to England, and placed it in the care of King Amfortas, who afterwards sinned, and with his court was cast into a trance of ages. Galahad, the son of Sir Launcelot and Elaine, a descendant of Joseph of Arimathea, was reared in a nunnery, and the first picture

shows him as an infant, to whom appears an angel bearing the Grail, before whose shining splendor the attendant nun averts her face. In the second picture, Galahad kneels at dawn in a Celtic chapel, amid angels and nuns, while Sir Launcelot (who knows him not) and Sir Bors confer on him the order of knight-hood. In the third picture, the immortal Joseph of Arimathea, with hood-covered face, leads Sir Galahad before the Round Table of King Arthur, to sit on the Siege Perilous, reserved for a knight of stainless purity. The fourth picture shows Galahad and the Knights of the Round Table kneeling in church, while the archbishop blesses them before they start upon the quest for the Holy Grail. In the fifth picture, Galahad stands in the hall of King Amfortas, while the solemn procession passes, bearing the shining Grail, the spear which pierced Our Lord, the head of John the Baptist, and the seven-branched candlestick. Amfortas and his courtiers are buried in their weird spell-bound slumber; but Sir Galahad failed to speak aright and lost his opportunity to win the Grail.

The Librarians' Room opens from the Delivery; and near by is the Trustees' Room, with its green velours wall-hangings, cream-and-gold carved wainscotting from an old palace near Paris, an original carved gray stone mantel, from northern Italy, a portrait of Joshua Bates, and portraits of Franklin by Greuze and Duplessis.

The corridor to the left (north) from the Grand Staircase leads to the Venetian Lobby, with its rich frescoes and devices from the history of Venice; and the Children's Room, with many tables and chairs and 5,000 juvenile books in open cases, accessible to all children of any age. Here, also, rare and valuable autographs in frames adorn the walls. The Patent Room, opening thence, is to be enriched by a huge symbolic painting, now being made in Rome. It contains the voluminous patent-office reports of eight nations. The Newspaper Room is a finely proportioned hall with arched white terra-cotta roof, upon whose tables and racks are the current issues of several hundred newspapers, from all lands, and in many languages. This room was endowed by Wm. C. Todd, and is much visited by strangers, desirous of seeing their "home papers." Beyond this room are the Printing Office and the Bindery.

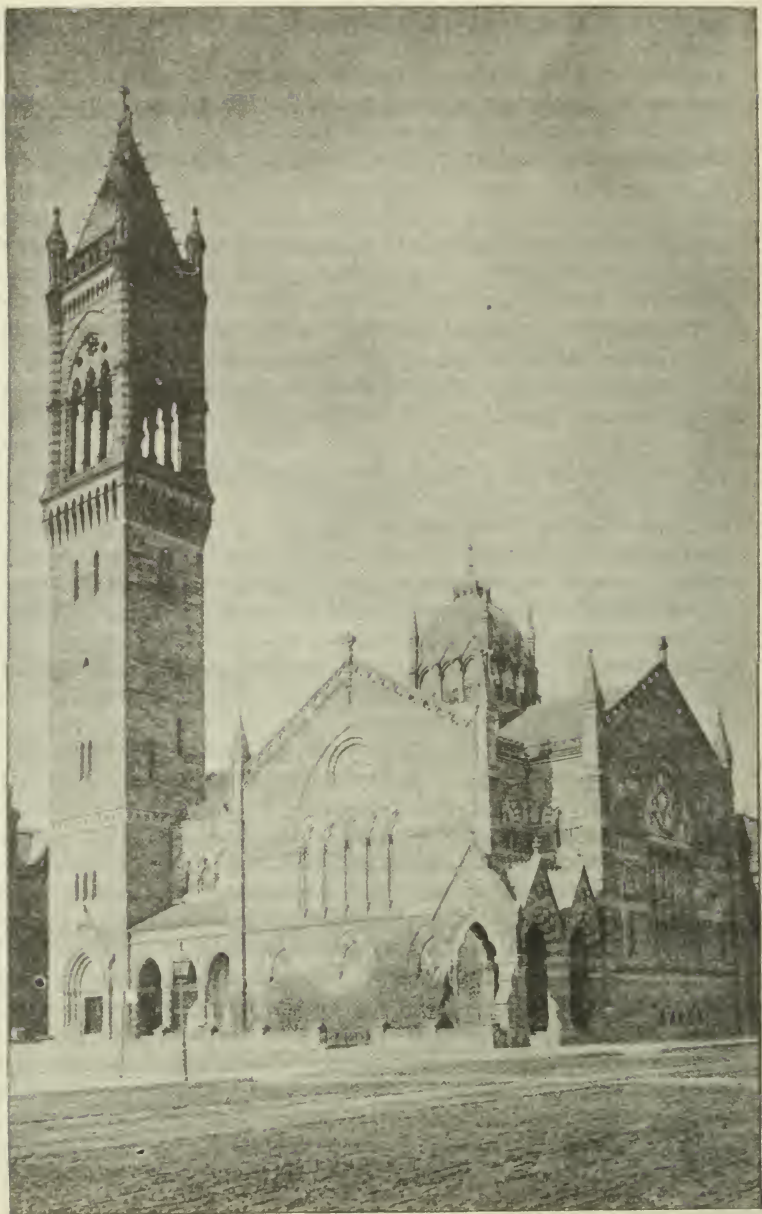
The Special Libraries, on the third floor, are reached by elevator, or by the sandstone staircase rising from the Venetian Lobby, and passing the beautiful balcony overlooking Bates Hall. Sargent Hall, lighted from above, with sandstone sides and floor, a small copy of Bates Hall in proportions, contains John S. Sargent's wonderful mural paintings, which aroused such profound interest in

London. \$30,000 has been raised for this work; and the artist's theme is the Triumph of Religion, in three great phases: the Hebrew struggle against polytheism, Christ preaching to the nations, and the early Christian centuries. The first only is done; the others are to cover the east and south walls. The ceiling shows the gods of idolatry; the lunette has the captive Jews under the Egyptian and Assyrian kings; and the frieze shows the grand Hebrew prophets. The special libraries open out of Sargent Hall, and include the Barton collection of 14,000 volumes of Shakespear-eana and belles-lettres; the Prince, Lewis, and Barlow libraries of Americana; the Ticknor library of 7,000 Spanish books; Theodore Parker's anti-slavery books, Bowditch's mathematical books, President John Adams's 2,800 books, the Thayer art-books, a collection of works of and about Franklin, and the 15,000 musical books and original scores given by Allen A. Brown. These special collections include many rare works of inestimable value, and are largely used, especially by scholars and authors engaged in original research, who receive here every facility for study.

The Boston Public Library was projected in 1841; organized in 1852; opened (on Mason Street) in 1854; and in 1858 occupied its building on Boylston Street, near Tremont. Everett, Ticknor, Quincy, and Winthrop were among the founders. Many citizens have given large sums to the library, since Joshua Bates (Massachusetts born; and of Baring Bros., London) gave \$50,000 in money and an equal value in books. It is the largest library in the world for free circulation. "The People's Common," Winthrop called it.

The library is open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. (10 p. m. in winter), except Sundays, when it opens at 2. Under Librarian Herbert Putnam, there are 140 employees in the building. The city appropriates about \$225,000 a year for running expenses. There are 23 telephone stations in the building. Ventilation is given by an 18-foot fan, drawing 40,000 cubic feet of air a minute from the Interior Court, and this is strained through cotton bags to make it germless and dustless, while a huge exhaust fan in the roof continually draws out the vitiated air. Books are sent from the shelves to the delivery desk on little cars by a cable railway, with half a mile of track, and running at 500 feet a minute, to automatic elevators. It is marvellously ingenious. Many precious works of art are being prepared for the adornment of the library. There are 10 branch libraries in the city, with 150,000 volumes, and 16 delivery stations. Every visitor should buy the ten-cent illustrated handbook, which is sold in the lower hall.





NEW OLD SOUTH CHURCH.

**THE NEW  
OLD SOUTH  
CHURCH,**

On Dartmouth Street, Copley Square, was built in 1872-75, by a venerable Congregational society (see page 16), at a cost of \$600,000. It is of Roxbury stone, in rich and florid North-Italian Gothic architecture, by the architects Cummings & Sears.

The great bell-tower, 248 feet high, is a work of marvellous beauty, with an open and projecting bell-deck, high up amid polished columns and noble Gothic windows, and a tall pyramidal roof. There is a popular belief that this tower leans several inches out of the perpendicular. Belts of gray sandstone around the church bear intricate carvings of fruits and vines, birds and squirrels; mosaic work in colored stones adorns the higher walls; the southern arcade contains eloquent historical inscriptions, and the slate tombstones of ancient founders of the church; and Venetian mosaics fill the portal-arch heads. Over the centre is a pointed copper dome decorated with gilding. The interior is rich and sombre, with frescoes, cherry furnishings, open timber roof, and a carved and arcaded pulpit screen. Between the vestibule and the nave is a high and delicately-carved gabled Gothic screen of Caen stone and Lisbon marble. The vast stained-glass window over the pulpit represents the Annunciation to the Shepherds at Bethlehem; the south-transept windows, the Five Parables; and the north-transept windows, the Five Miracles. On the south wall, polished red marble tablets, between columns of Mexican onyx, bear the names of the pastors; and on the west wall, red slate tablets, framed in brass, commemorate Chief-Justice Sewall and Samuel Adams.

The church seats 1,000; and adjoining it on Boylston Street are the ivy-clad chapel (finished in 1873) and the parsonage. George A. Gordon has been pastor since 1884.

This is the leading Congregational church in New England, venerable and rich, yet advanced, liberal, and active, with 600 members, and yearly contributions of \$30,000 for outside purposes.

**THE  
BOSTON  
ART CLUB**

Adjoins the Old South, opposite the Victoria; and is a quaint and highly enriched Romanesque building, dating from 1882, and containing luxurious club-rooms and a red-walled and sky-lighted picture-gallery for frequent exhibitions. The club has 800 members, some of whom are artists and amateurs. It appropriates large sums for encouraging art by buying pictures each year; and has established a valuable art-library. The members' entrance is on Newbury Street; and the entrance for visitors to the gallery is on Dartmouth Street.

**THE  
SECOND  
CHURCH**

Is a cosy brownstone structure on the north side of Copley Square, with a pretty chapel and parlor, an unusually fine organ, and a communion-service including very ancient and interesting pieces of plate, with a baptismal basin 186 years old. The society dates from 1649, and worshipped on North Square (see Index) until 1775; on Hanover Street, from 1779 to 1849 (the Cockerel Church); on Freeman Place, from 1850 to 1854; on Bedford Street from 1854 to 1872; and on Copley Square since 1874. Among the pastors have been Increase, Cotton and Samuel Mather, Ralph Waldo Emerson (1829-32), Chandler Robbins (1833-74), and Robert Laird Collier. The church is Unitarian in faith. Next to the church is the building erected in 1873 for the famous Chauncy-Hall School, founded in 1828, the school of Rufus Ellis, J. J. Jarves, H. T. Tuckerman, Parkman, Weiss, and other famous men. The school was recently united with the Berkeley School, and gave up this building, which was then turned to other uses.

**TRINITY  
COURT,**

South of the Museum, is a new but very venerable appearing fire-proof apartment hotel, in Elizabethan architecture, with dormer windows and quaint towers, and an altogether enclosed courtyard and lawn. It looks finely at evening, when illuminated. There are 110 suites of apartments.

**THE SOUTH  
ARMORY,**

At the Dartmouth-Street bridge, toward the South End, is a defensible and fortress-like structure, with a picturesque group of military towers and battlements, and an immense drill-hall. It was built in 1890, for the historic 1st Regiment, M. V. M.; and also houses Battery A, and the headquarters of the 5th Regiment and the Cavalry Battalion. The corners of Newbury and Exeter Streets are occupied by notable structures.

**THE  
SPIRITUAL  
TEMPLE**

Is a huge edifice of granite, in Romanesque architecture, with much delicate carving and stone marquetry. It is by far the largest and finest building in the world pertaining to this sect, and was erected in 1885, at the sole expense of Marcellus S. Ayer, a Boston merchant, its cost having been \$250,000. It has a library and parlors, and a handsome hall, with a large organ. The red glass in the windows and the ruddy tints of the furniture give this hall a singularly lambent and weird look, suitable to the mysteries which are looked for therein. Several services are held here every Sunday, and the devotion of believers

and the zeal of would-be exposers of fraud often cause small riots.

**THE SOUTH  
CONGREGATIONAL  
CHURCH,**

At Newbury and Exeter Streets, has a low Byzantine tower, and a golden interior. Edward Everett Hale has been pastor since 1856 of this society, which was organized in 1828, and in 1887 moved from the South End to the present church. The building was erected in 1883-84, by and for the old Hollis-Street society, founded in 1730, and long ministered to by Mather Byles, the Tory wit, John Pierpont, the reformer, Thomas Starr King, the patriot, and Henry Bernard Carpenter, the poet. The South and Hollis-Street societies united in 1887, and form a powerful Unitarian body. The Horace Mann School occupies an attractive stone building next east of the South Church. It was founded in 1869 for deaf and dumb children; and pertains to the public-school system. Prof. Bell's visible speech is taught.

**THE MASS.  
NORMAL  
ART  
SCHOOL,**

Opposite the South Church, has round arches, stone carvings, and a high pitched roof. It was built in 1886, by the Commonwealth, as a place to educate drawing-teachers for the public schools. The Prince School, at Newbury and Exeter Streets, is one of the pet public schools, showing modern German and Austrian ideas in its interior arrangement.

**THE  
HARVARD  
MEDICAL  
SCHOOL,**

At Exeter and Boylston Streets, back of the Public Library, has a finely equipped fireproof building, erected in 1883, at a cost of \$250,000, and containing a celebrated museum. This school was founded in 1783, and has 100 instructors and 550 students.

The Boston Athletic Association, alongside the Medical School, is a club of 2,100 men, organized in 1888; and occupying a spacious \$300,000 house, with admirable tennis and racquet courts, swimming tanks, bowling alleys, and halls for fencing, boxing, handball, billiards, and running, and pleasant dining-rooms. The house is perfectly adapted for its purposes.

**COMMON-  
WEALTH  
AVENUE,**

One of the most beautiful residence-streets in America, is 240 feet wide, from house to house, and has in its middle a continuous mall of grass, trees and walks, with frequent benches. Here many patrician children may be seen, under the care of their nurses. The dwellings are in solid blocks, and lack the rural picturesqueness of certain Western boulevards; but their equipment represents vast values. Commonwealth Avenue is several leagues long, from the Public Garden to and across the Fens, and out over



the beautiful Chestnut-Hill region and the hills of Brookline and Newton, to Auburndale, on the upper Charles River.

**THE  
HAMILTON  
STATUE,**

In the mall near the Public Garden, was sculptured from granite, by Dr. Rimmer, and given to the city by Thomas Lee, in 1865. Tom Appleton, famous as a wit and author, in 1864 built just to the north a great library with a house around it; and dwelt

here until his death in 1884.

**THE  
GLOVER  
STATUE,**

Near Clarendon Street, is a heroic work in bronze, designed by Milmore, and given to the city by B. T. Reed, in 1875. Gen. Glover commanded the 14th Massachusetts Regiment, which went from Marblehead, and served gallantly in Washington's

army, especially at Long Island and Trenton.

**THE FIRST  
CHURCH**

In Boston, at Berkeley and Marlborough Streets, is a very handsome Gothic temple, erected in 1868, at a cost of \$325,000. It has a fine carriage-porch, and a dainty little side-cloister. The organ was

made in Germany, by the builders of the great Music-Hall Organ. The windows are of English mosaic glass: North transept, Sts. John and Paul, the Angel at the Sepulchre, St. Paul leaving Ephesus; South transept, the church covenant and pastors' roll; north wall, The Syro-Phœnician Woman and The Transfiguration; south wall, The Good Samaritan, and St. John at the Last Supper; and an eastern rose-window. The interior is rich and dark, and goes well with the modified Episcopalian liturgy which is used here. This society was organized in Charlestown, in 1630, by Winthrop, Dudley, and others; and had its first house (1632-40), mud-walled and thatched, on the site of the Brazer Building, on State Street, Boston; its second (1640-1711), and third (1713-1808, on the site of the Rogers Building, Washington Street, and its fourth, on Chauncy Place, near Summer Street, from 1808 to 1868. It is now Unitarian in creed. Among its pastors were Cotton, Wilson, Foxcroft, Chauncy, Frothingham, Ellis, and Brooke (now in charge).

**THE FIRST  
BAPTIST  
CHURCH,**

At Commonwealth Avenue and Clarendon Street, is a noble fortress-like Norman edifice of Roxbury stone, built by H. H. Richardson, the famous architect. Its chief feature is a majestic bell-tower, 176 feet high, with a red-tiled pyramidal

top, and a high-placed frieze of colossal sculptures, representing the four Christian sacraments, Baptism Communion, Marriage, and Death, admirably designed and skilfully executed. These were

carved by Italian artists, after designs by Bartholdi. At the corners stand the colossal Angels of the Judgment, blowing golden trumpets. The lofty and impressive interior of the church has richly colored rose-windows, and a basilica roof, mural tablets, and a bust of Dr. Neale, pastor from 1847 to 1877. The Bible-class room contains portraits of old-time pastors, and memorials of the Puritan persecution, when the doors of the First Baptist Church were nailed up by order of the Colonial authorities. This society was founded in 1665, in Charlestown; built on Salem and Stillman Streets, Boston, in 1679, and again in 1771; on Hanover and Union Streets in 1820; and on Somerset Street in 1855. Their present church edifice was built in 1872, at a cost of \$284,000, for the Brattle-Square Unitarian society, which was founded in 1699, and dissolved in 1876. It was bought in 1881, by a number of wealthy men who wished to preserve this fine specimen of architecture from demolition or misuse, intending to pull down the church, and replace it with a little park, out of which the grand tower (generally called the finest in America) should rise in isolation, like an Italian campanile. In 1882 the building was sold for \$100,000 to the Baptists, who afterwards erected the western chapel, at a cost of \$50,000. Stillman, Wayland, and Moxom have been among the pastors of this powerful society, which is now conducted by Dr. Nathan E. Wood.

**THE  
GARRISON  
STATUE,**

At Dartmouth Street, opposite the Vendome, is an admirable work in bronze, showing the great liberator sitting in a chair, and deeply musing. It was designed by Olin L. Warner, in heroic size, and erected in 1886, from popular subscriptions.

Farther out on Commonwealth Avenue are numerous costly apartment-hotels, like the Tuileries, furnished and decorated according to the ancient regime, with a splendid banquet-hall frescoed with scenes from French history.

**THE ALGON-  
QUIN CLUB,**

At 217 Commonwealth Avenue, has a beautiful and luxurious Renaissance house, of light Indiana limestone, five stories high, and with 82 feet front. The club was founded in 1885, by and for prominent merchants and bankers; and the house was built in 1888, at a cost of \$300,000, and has a perfect equipment.

**THE  
UNIVERSITY  
CLUB,**

Founded in 1892 for college-bred men, occupies the richly furnished and spacious palace built for the Higginson and Whittier families, at 270 Beacon Street, overlooking Charles River and Cambridge. At 241 Beacon Street dwells Julia Ward Howe.

Oliver Wendell Holmes lived after 1870 and died at 296 Beacon Street. This "hut of stone," of which he said, "a very plain brownstone front would do," has a noble bay-window in the library on the second floor, whence the happy poet used to watch the gulls and ducks, the sails and canoes, and the red sunsets and twinkling night lights. W. D. Howells dwelt at 302 Beacon Street, in 1884-88. These houses are all on the desirable water-side, with its charming and extensive views.

**BEACON  
STREET,**

Which originally ran from Tremont Street to the alarm-beacon on Beacon Hill, is called by Dr. Holmes, "the sunny street that holds the sifted few." In 1818-21 it was built across the Back Bay, from Boston Common to Brookline, a causeway  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, making a toll-road to the western suburbs, and also a mill-dam to hold back the tidal waters for factory power. It has since been built upon with long lines of sombre brownstone residences.

**MASSA-  
CHUSETTS  
AVENUE**

Is twenty miles in length, from near the harbor-side in Dorchester across the South End and Back Bay to Cambridge and Arlington and beyond. It crosses Beacon Street near the long Harvard Bridge to Cambridge, over which street-cars run to Harvard University. Henry James likened this adjacent expanse to the canal of the Giudecca, at Venice, and praised its superb sunsets.

The Mount-Vernon Congregational Church, near the bridge, is a stone structure, erected in 1892, with a low tower, triple portal, rose window, and open timbered roof. Dr. S. E. Herrick is pastor. (See Index).

Charlesgate East and Charlesgate West are the streets crossing Beacon Street on either side of the old mill-dam waterway, now the outlet of the creek flowing through the Fens. The Charlesgate is a spacious and luxurious apartment-hotel at this corner, passed by the Boulevard street-cars.

**THE  
NORSEMAN  
STATUE,**

On Commonwealth Avenue, where it enters the Fens, commemorates the traditional landing of Leif Ericsson, the Norse Viking sailing from Iceland, on the Massachusetts coast, A. D., 1000. It is a noble and spirited work in bronze, designed by Anne Whitney. Above the galley-prow pedestal, and the bas-reliefs showing Leif's landing, and his narration of it in a Norse banquet-hall, stands the gallant young discoverer, with his casque and shirt of mail and sandals.

**JOHN  
BOYLE  
O'REILLY'S  
MONU-  
MENT,**

At Boylston Street and the Fens, was designed by D. C. French, "a poet who writes in marble and bronze," and erected from a subscription of \$20,000 from Boston citizens. It is a granite monolith, 15 feet high and 7 feet wide, bearing a Celtic cross, and having on one side a faithful bust of the great Irish-Bostonian poet and patriot, and on the other side three heroic bronze figures, the mourning mother Erin, the graceful lyre-bearing Poesy, and a strong figure of Patriotism, as a stern Celtic warrior. This was the inscription prepared, but not used: "Poet, Patriot, Orator. Ireland gave him birth; England, exile; America, freedom and honor; God gives him rest." Note the noble lines of poplars near the monument.

**THE BACK-  
BAY FENS,**

Bounding the Back-Bay District on the west, and overlooked by the towers of Longwood and Cambridge, and the far-away blue hills of Middlesex, form an interesting park of 100 acres, constructed at a cost of \$3,000,000, with magnificent drive-ways and bridges, trees and shrubbery, broad meadows, and sedgy banks. It is a careful reproduction of a sea-coast creek and its shores, amid the artificial splendors of a wealthy metropolis. Entering the Fens at Charlesgate, an unbroken chain of parks—Fenway, Riverway, Jamaicaaway, and Arborway—may be driven through, for several miles, to the great Franklin Park, whence similar park-roads are being constructed to reach, by the Strandway, to the sea-fronting Marine Park, at South Boston. (See Index).

**HUNTINGTON  
AVENUE**

Runs from Copley Square to the hills of Roxbury and Brookline, a fine broad thoroughfare, free from shops, and traversed by many street-cars. It has numerous hotels and apartment-houses, especially near its divergence from Copley Square.

The Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association has its huge decorated Renaissance exhibition-building on Huntington Avenue. It was built in 1881, at a cost of \$500,000. Its great hall seats 8,000 persons, and is the home of grand opera when in Boston. The association was founded in 1795, to help young or distressed mechanics, to advance education, and to promote inventions.

Irvington Street leads to the great South Armory, of the State militia, and the Harcourt Studios. Garrison Street leads to the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, erected in 1886, with libraries, cabinets, and laboratories. Near by is the Allen Gymnasium, for ladies and children, one of the most perfect in the country.



**THE  
MECHANIC-  
ARTS HIGH-  
SCHOOL,**

At Dalton and Belvedere Streets, was erected in 1892-93, at a cost of \$230,000, and has nearly 300 pupils. It has full equipments for forging, wood-working, drawing, machine work, and other industrial branches, which are taught in connection with a regular English-high-school education.

The building may be known by its massive square tower.

The Beacon-Hill Church, at 175 Huntington Avenue, is an attractive but uneccelesiastical white building, with the business offices and audience-room of the society. This church was organized by the late Dr. Cullis, in connection with a free home for consumptives at Grove Hall, free spinal and cancer hospitals, and other agencies.

The American Legion of Honor owns and occupies the handsome white building at No. 200 Huntington Avenue.

The Elysium Club, formed by Jewish gentlemen in 1871, in 1891 built and now occupies the structure at 218 Huntington Avenue.

**THE FIRST  
CHURCH OF  
CHRIST,  
SCIENTIST**

May be reached by Norway Street, opposite the Legion building, and may be seen from the avenue a little farther on. It is a handsome granite structure, erected at a cost of \$200,000 (all paid) in 1894-95. This is the mother-church of the Scientist faith, which was founded in 1866 in Boston by Mrs.

Mary Baker Eddy. It now has 300,000 votaries. In the Romanesque tower hangs a chime of 15 tube-bells; and there also is the famous Mother's Room, sumptuously furnished and equipped, at a cost of \$10,000, for the visits of Mrs. Eddy. This room may be seen at the close of Sunday services; and has stained-glass windows of unique interest. The building is fireproof, with mosaic floors and terra-cotta roof.

The Boston Storage Warehouse, seen to the right, on Westland Avenue (which leads to the Fens), is a huge fireproof pile.

Beyond lies the fashionable Riding Academy, with an arena 165 by 100 feet.

The Children's Hospital, at Huntington Avenue and Camden Street, was erected in 1882, and is very modern in all its appointments. It is free for poor children.

The Church of the Messiah, at St. Paul and Gainsborough Streets, belongs to an Episcopal society founded at the South End, in 1843. It is of yellow brick; and has a charming interior, in Early Norman architecture, with a lofty clerestory, and a rich open timber roof and carved choir stalls.

# Grand Old Boston Common.



Within five minutes' walk of the United-States Hotel, by  
Kingston, Bedford, and West Streets. Street-Cars  
every minute or so run within a block of it.



Boston Common, the most ancient and historic of American parks, covers 42 acres of pleasant undulating greensward, traversed by many lines of venerable trees. The Tremont-Street Mall was planted with elms in 1722-34, but most of them were cut down in 1775-76, to serve as fuel for the British troops encamped on the Common; and their successors have recently been removed to make room for the Subway. Boston Common is the chief of the seventy small parks inside the city, whose maintenance costs \$90,000 a year. It has five miles of paths, and 1,200 trees. Sir Walter Besant said that this venerable park and its surrounding houses reminded him of a cathedral-close in old England.

## THE SUBWAY

Is a double-tracked tunnel under the Tremont-Street Mall of Boston Common, water-tight, well ventilated, and brilliantly lighted. It extends from Shawmut Avenue, in the South End, and from near Church Street, on the Back Bay, to the vicinity of the Northern Union Station; and is for the use of street-cars, to relieve the congestion of the down-town streets. There are commodious subterranean stations at convenient localities. This colossal work, one of whose purposes was to avert encroachments on the surface of the Common, will have cost about \$7,000,000. Mausoleum-like granite stations disfigure the Mall.



**THE  
CRISPUS-  
ATTUCKS  
MONU-  
MENT,**

Between West and Boylston Streets, is a vigorous work by Robert Kraus, erected by the Commonwealth in 1888, to commemorate the Boston Massacre of 1770, which is illustrated by a quaint bas-relief. It is a granite shaft bearing the names of the men slain; and in front is a vigorous bronze statue, representing Revolution breaking the chains of Tyranny. The monument bears Webster's words about the Massacre: "From that moment we may date the severance of the British Empire;" and John Adams's words: "On that night the foundation of American Independence was laid."

The Central Burying-Ground, near Boylston Street, dates from 1756. Gilbert Stuart, the portrait-painter of King George III, King Louis XVI., and President Washington, is the most illustrious of its silent inmates. His tomb is No. 61. Many British soldiers were buried in trenches in and around this cemetery, whose venerable and forgotten tombs are overarched by trees.

The Ridge Path received its name in Provincial days. It is the busiest route of all, and connects West Street and Park Square with its fine asphalt walk and arches of trees. It was from Park Square that the doomed British raiders embarked in boats, to cross to Cambridge, on their way to Lexington.

**THE LONG  
PATH,**

From Boylston and Tremont Streets to Joy Street, passing the Frog Pond, is immortalized by Dr. Holmes in "The Autocrat." "There is one path across this enclosure which a young man must not ask a young woman to take with him unless he means business, for an action will hold for breach of promise, if she consents to accompany him, and he chooses to forget his obligations."

**THE FROG  
POND**

Is, according to Dr. Holmes, "This small aqueous expanse, the eye of the sacred enclosure, the Palladium of our Troy. The music of its twilight minstrels has long ceased, but their memory lingers like an echo in the name it bears. Then there were frogs in it, and the folks used to come down from the tents on 'Lection and Independence days with their pails to get water to make egg-pop with." The pond is a paradise for swimming dogs, and for boys sailing toy-boats. Close by is the enrailed site of the Old Elm, which stood here when Boston was founded, and was blown down in 1876, after having been the place of execution of witches and Quakers, Indian insurgents and pirates, and other rogues. A scion occupies its place.



The Park-Street Mall was planted with trees in 1826, and contemplative idlers usually occupy its many well-shaded benches. Near it is the Brewer Fountain, designed by Liénard, and similar to one at Bordeaux. Its bronze statues of Acis and Galatea, Neptune and Amphitrite, are popularly supposed to represent the Four Seasons. Howells complains of "the perpetual drought" of this waterless fountain.

The Shaw Monument, near the corner of Park and Beacon Streets, will commemorate the gallant young colonel of the 54th Massachusetts Colored Regiment, slain in the assault on Fort Wagner, S. C., and (as the Confederate commander reported) "buried with his niggers." The pedestals are in position, waiting for the bronze statuary which St. Gaudens is preparing. The Beacon-Street Mall, the largest and noblest elm avenue on the Common, was planted with the aid of funds left over from the amount raised for fortifying the harbor, in 1812-15.

**THE ARMY  
AND NAVY  
MONU-  
MENT**

Occupies the site of a British redoubt, on Flagstaff Hill; and was erected in 1871-77, by the city, at a cost of \$75,000. The design was by Martin Milmore. The entire force of the State militia paraded at the dedication, and was reviewed by President Hayes. The tall Roman Doric column of white Hallowell granite bears a colossal Genius of America; holding the flag in one hand, and in the other, laurels and a drawn sword. At the base stand high-relief statues of the North, South, East and West; and projecting pedestals below support bronze statues of Peace, the Sailor, History, and the Soldier. The Sailor is especially fine and life-like. The great bronze reliefs represent: The Departure for the War, showing Andrew, Butler, Longfellow, Col. Lowell, Shaw, Phillips, Vinton, and Phillips Brooks; the Sanitary Commission, with Rice, Ticknor, Wilder, Lowell, and E. E. Hale; the Return from the War, with Andrew and Sumner, Banks and Claflin, Devens and Bartlett; and the Departure of the Sailors, and a naval battle.

President Eliot, of Harvard, wrote the inscription: "To the Men of Boston who died for their country on land and sea in the war which kept the Union whole, destroyed slavery, and maintained the Constitution, the grateful City has built this monument, that their example may speak to coming generations."

Massachusetts sent 160,000 soldiers to the Secession War, or 13,000 over her quota; and of these 16,448 were from Boston.

The Parade-Ground, partly enclosed by the Beacon-Street and

Charles-Street Malls, planted in 1815-16 and 1823, is the scene of frequent military reviews.

Boston Common was set apart by the first colonists, when it was a rocky huckleberry field, with three lone trees, "for a traying field and the feeding of cattell." Penalties followed whoever put stones, trash or carrion upon this sacred ground. It remained a pasture until 1830, when the last cow was driven thence homeward, with tinkling bell.

The military displays on Boston Common have been marvellous. Here have appeared the shining steel morions of the Ancients and Honorables, the grim columns of the town train-bands. La Tour's Huguenot companies, the camps of the New-England contingent for the ill-fated Cartagena expedition, the cantonments of the crusaders against Louisburg, Lord Amherst's splendid brigades of the veterans of Minden, the beleaguered regiments of Sir William Howe's army, the Royalist forces mustering to fight at Bunker Hill, the victorious Continentals under Washington, the long-drawn and brilliant lines of Rochambeau's French army, and hundreds of regiments of the troops of the Commonwealth, and those heroic commands that were reviewed here before their departure to find extermination in the embattled South. Here also have occurred many military executions, and drum-head elections, and duels, and the putting to death of Quakers and Indians, and tumultuous political assemblies, and the great revival preaching of Whitefield and Jesse Lee. On the 5th of November, thousands of merry fellows used to assemble here, and burn Guy Fawkes, the Devil, and the Stuart Pretender, following the quaint old English customs. Even now, there are frequent concerts by military bands, listened to by myriads of happy people; and Salvationist and other out-door religious services; and a great variety of athletic sports. In 1775-76 the Common was covered with the camps of the British regiments, and their protecting redoubts and rifle-pits; and once in a while the American floating batteries sailed along the Back Bay, and fired cannon-balls at them.

#### **THE PUBLIC GARDEN**

Is a beautiful park of 24 acres, contiguous to Boston Common. The sea-tides formerly flowed here, and in 1794 rope-walks were built on stilts over the salt-marsh. The city graded and laid out the Garden in 1862; and it now has pleasant lawns and flower-beds, shrubbery and trees, and a winding lake of four acres, abounding in pleasure-boats in summer, and with skaters in winter. The display of flowers is unrivalled in America, beginning in spring

with a million snowdrop crocus, lily, narcissus, and tulip plants, followed by 700,000 pansy plants, with innumerable daisies and forget-me-nots, and in June 12,000 rose-bushes and many hydrangeas, and later on rhododendrons, chrysanthemums, azaleas, magnolias, and other exquisite flowers, besides yews and hollies, and a great variety of tropical palms and ferns, rubber-trees, sago, cactus, banana, and pineapple plants.

Charles Sumner's Statue, near Boylston Street, was designed by Ball, and erected in 1878, from a popular subscription of \$15,000. It is not admired. Near by is an odd little statue of Col. Cass.

**THE WASHINGTON  
STATUE,**

Near Commonwealth Avenue, is the finest piece of sculpture in New England, a noble equestrian composition, showing the first President in the flower of middle life. The head and neck of the horse (modelled from T. B. Lawrence's "Black Prince") are notably well done. This statue was designed (by Ball), manufactured (at Chicopee), and paid for (\$42,000), by Massachusetts men, in 1859-69.

Venus Rising from the Sea is a graceful fountain statue usually clad in a shower of spray, and called "The Maid of the Mist."

**THE ETHER  
MONU-  
MENT,**

Near Arlington Street, was designed by J. Q. A. Ward, and given to the city by Thomas Lee, in 1868. It commemorates the Boston discovery that the inhalation of ether causes insensibility to pain; and includes an elaborate column of granite and red marble, with marble reliefs of an etherized patient, the Angel of Mercy, a field-hospital, and the Triumph of Science. The crowning group represents the Good Samaritan and his charge.

The Everett Statue, near Beacon Street, shows the great orator in one of his favorite declamatory attitudes. It was designed by W. W. Story, and cast at Munich, in 1866; and paid for by a huge and over-running popular subscription. The portrait at least is good.

Howells says: "Boston seemed to be a great place for images. An image of Washington on horseback, and some orator speaking, with his hand up, and on top of a monument a kind of Turk held up a man who looked sick. The man was almost naked, but he was not so bad as the image of a woman in a granite basin; it seemed to Barker that it ought not to be allowed there. The marble Venus of the fountain was surprised without her shower on; and Mr. Ball's equestrian Washington drew his sword in silence unbroken by a policeman upon Dr. Rimmer's Hamilton in Commonwealth Avenue."

# Beacon Hill.

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It is only half-a-mile, in a straight line, from the United-States Hotel to the State-House, on the very crest of the hill. The best walking route is by Kingston, Bedford, and West Streets, and up across Boston Common. There are no street-cars on Beacon Hill, whose quiet and historic residence-streets afford charming rambling ground.



Beacon Hill had three sharp peaks, Cotton Hill, where Pemberton Square is; Sentry Hill, on the East Park of the State House; and Copley's Hill, or Mount Vernon, near Louisburg Square. From these, the Puritan adventurers named the peninsula "Trimountain," before they had thought of the name "Boston."

Beacon Street, in old times humbly known as "The lane that leads to the alms-house," and now, in its western extension, the most aristocratic street in New England, leads up from Tremont Street, at King's Chapel, passing between the tall Tremont and Albion Buildings.

## THE CON- GREGA- TIONAL HOUSE,

At Beacon and Somerset Streets, is a spacious granite edifice, erected for dwellings in 1815, and occupied by the Somerset Club from 1852 to 1872. Since then, it has been "the Vatican of Congregationalism." Here is the headquarters of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which since 1812 has sent out innumerable consecrated missionaries, founding thousands of churches and schools, and



organizing powerful native ministries, in the remotest parts of the world. The museum contains many out-of-date gods, and curiosities and weapons from far lands. Other great Puritan societies, for home missions, education, etc., are found here; and also a library of 40,000 volumes and myriads of pamphlets, rich in early Congregational history, and enshrined in a handsome hall on the main floor. Here are many interesting portraits of famous divines. The library is open daily. A new Congregational House is about to be erected at 12-14 Beacon Street, the present building having been sold. "The Congregationalist" and "The Literary World" are published here; and Ginn's school-book house is at 7 to 13 Tremont Place; and Roberts Bros.' publishing-house at 3 Somerset Street.

Has its offices at 12 Somerset Street, on the site **BOSTON UNIVERSITY** (from 1853 to 1877) of Dr. Neale's First Baptist Church. It was founded in 1869, and has 1400 young men and women in its colleges and professional schools, medical, theological, law, musical and others. Its assets are \$1,600,000. Dr. W. F. Warren is president. The Law School of Boston University, with 350 students, occupies the remodelled Mount-Vernon Church, on Ashburton Place. Here Dr. E. N. Kirk preached from 1842 to 1874; and here Dwight L. Moody was converted to the Christian faith. Nearly opposite is the old house in which, during his last years, Gen. B. F. Butler had his law-office.

The New-England Historic Genealogical Society, at 18 Somerset Street, opposite the long gray granite front of the Court House (see page 30), was incorporated in 1845, and has 900 members. The building is filled with its collections, including many fine portraits, and a library of 22,000 volumes (open to all, free, daily, from 9 to 5). Here many antiquaries and genealogists mouse among ancient records. The venerable John Ward Dean is librarian.

**THE  
BOSTON  
ATHEN-  
AEUM,**

At 10½ Beacon Street, is a noble and spacious brownstone building, in Palladian architecture, erected in 1847-49, by and for an aristocratic literary society founded in 1805. The property is worth \$500,000; and belongs to 1,000 share-holders, mostly of the oldest Boston ancestries, whose families are entitled to draw out books. Strangers are allowed to inspect the rooms, and sometimes to read and study here (except in the newspaper-room). The library contains 185,000 volumes mainly in history and biography, literature and the fine arts. There are scores of notable works of statuary here, including

Story's Adams and other busts; and some valuable paintings, like Harding's portrait of Webster, Sully's portrait of Perkins, and others of Chief-Justice Marshall and Patrick Lyon, in the entrance-hall. The long library room, on the second floor, overlooks the swaying trees of the Granary Burying-Ground, and is the most delightful place imaginable for contemplation and study. The alcoves are open, and the books accessible. Wm. C. Lane is the librarian. In the North Room, devoted to costly art-books, are five fine portraits by Stuart, and Chester Harding's portrait of Hannah Adams, the historian.

In the locked Trustees' Room, on the third floor, are scores of busts, several fine paintings, rare books (including three of Eliot's Indian Bibles), and George Washington's library. The latter was bought in 1848 for \$5,000.

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences has its quaint old library on the ground floor. It was founded in 1780, through John Adams's efforts, and has published scores of volumes of learned Memoirs and Proceedings. Membership herein is an honor greatly appreciated by American scientists.

The widow Emerson lived on the site of the Athenæum, whence her son Ralph Waldo daily drove her cow to the pasture on Boston Common.

Opposite the Athenæum is the lofty Hotel Bellevue, kept for many years by Dr. Dio Lewis; behind which an alley leads to the famous Freeman-Place Chapel, built by James Freeman Clarke's church, before 1850, and now occupied by Soule's bookstore.

#### **THE UNITARIAN BUILDING,**

At 25 Beacon Street, on the site of Gov. Bowdoin's mansion, and Gen. Burgoyne's headquarters, is in an impressive form of Roman-palace architecture, the material being rusticated brownstone. Herein are the chief general societies of the American Unitarian church, in spacious and commodious offices, adorned with portraits of leaders in this denomination. The building was dedicated in 1886, "To the Glory of God and the welfare of man, through the diffusion of pure Christianity."

The New-Jerusalem Church, mother church of New-England Swedenborgianism, at 56 Bowdoin Street, dates from 1845, and has a handsome Gothic interior, with groined roof. The society was founded in 1817, and has an unusually refined and intellectual membership. Rev. James Reed is the pastor.

St. John the Evangelist, the mission-church of the English Episcopal Society of the Cowley Fathers, is farther down Bowdoin

Street, and maintains ornate and earnest ritualistic services. Its celibate clergy wear black robes in the streets, and are happily known wherever poverty and misery need consolation. Bishop Hall, of Vermont, was rector here. The grim castellated granite church was built in 1830 for Dr. Lyman Beecher's Congregationalist flock, and occupied from 1864 to 1883 by the Church of the Advent, an Episcopal body now settled elsewhere.

**PARK  
STREET**

Was at first laid out across the Common, under the name of Sentry Street, and contained the Granary; the Almshouse, for the aged and infirm; the Workhouse, for the idle and dissolute; and the Bridewell, for the disorderly and insane. After nearly a century, these dingy abodes of misery were removed, about 1800, and the street became the dwelling-place of aristocratic families of renown. No. 2 is the famous art and picture store of Doll & Richards. No. 4 is the office of the great publishing-house of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and of "The Atlantic Monthly," in the old Josiah-Quincy mansion. No. 5 is the headquarters of the New-England Woman's Club, and "The Woman's Journal." No. 8, formerly Abbott Lawrence's mansion, is the home of the aristocratic and conservative Union Club, founded in 1863 to aid in the defence of the Republic, when Sumner, Andrews, Rice, Hoar, Gray and other leaders often met here. The presidents have been Everett, Loring, Dana, Lee, Shaw, Russell, and Lowell. There are 500 members, largely elderly professional men. The house at Beacon and Park Streets was built in 1804, and called "Amory's Folly," on account of its size and cost. It has been the home of Gov. Gore, Malbone the artist, and Secretary-of-War Dexter. From 1830 to 1871 George Ticknor, the author, dwelt here, often entertaining, in his magnificent library, Longfellow, Webster, Everett, Prescott and other notables. Lafayette dwelt here for a week, in 1824, as the city's guest.

**THE STATE  
HOUSE,**

On the crest of Beacon Hill, occupies the site of John Hancock's cow-pasture, which Boston bought for £4,000, and gave to Massachusetts. In 1795 fifteen white horses (one for each State) drew hither the cornerstone, which was laid by Paul Revere and his Masons, with an oration by Gov. Sam. Adams. The building was designed by Bulfinch, and cost \$133,333. As completed, in 1798, it was and is notable for its broad and simple treatment, happy disposition of parts, and correct and elegant ornament. The old building contains the beautiful Senate Chamber, with its Ionic pillars and delicate carvings; the historic Doric Hall; and other

apartments. "This Parthenon of our Acropolis" crowns the highest hill in Old Boston, and is visible from many leagues away, and from the sea. The lofty dome, covered with gold leaf in 1874 and 1888, is a shining landmark for Eastern Massachusetts, and is climbed by 50,000 persons yearly. As Dr. Holmes says: "A man can see further, Sir, from the top of Boston State House, and see more that is worth seeing, than from all the pyramids and turrets and steeples in all the places in the world. No smoke, Sir; no fog, Sir; and a clean sweep from the Outer Light and the sea beyond it to the New-Hampshire mountains." Holmes also said that "Boston State House is the hub of the solar system. You could n't pry that out of a Boston man if you had the tire of all creation straightened out for a crowbar." An attempt was made, in 1895, and nearly succeeded, to have the old building torn down and rebuilt larger; but it was given up after a prolonged and tempestuous roar of dissent arose from the people. To them these venerable halls had been sanctified by the eloquence of Hancock, the three Adamses, Wendell Phillips, Sumner, Long, Winthrop, Banks, Andrew, Story, Webster, Parsons, Choate, Cushing, Gerry, Fisher Ames, and other illustrious men; and by hundreds of exciting historical episodes during a century. Skilful architects are now strengthening and fireproofing the building, and restoring its ancient form inside.

Receptions were given here to Presidents Monroe and Jackson, Polk and Tyler, Fillmore and Grant, and Johnson; and to Buchanan and Hayes, Seward and Van Buren, Kit Carson and David Crockett. Kossuth and Lafayette, the Prince of Wales and the Grand-Duke Alexis have been received here. Sumner and Wilson were laid in state in Doric Hall. Of the original Representatives who occupied this building, 91 had been soldiers of the Revolution. Until about 1840, the Representatives sat with their hats on, as in Parliament.

The new part, built in 1890-95, at a cost of \$5,000,000. is vastly larger than the original building, and is mainly of yellow brick, with white Vermont marble colonnades, and a spacious courtyard. It is very substantial, fireproof, commodious, and modern, with impressive halls and stairways, rich in marble-work and wrought-iron. Charles Brigham was the architect of this great work. Representatives' Hall is a very noble elliptical apartment, where sits the House of Representatives, which with the Senate, is here known as the Great and General Court. As Octave Thanet says: "These are words that to a Massachusetts ear ring with something of the pomp of De Quincey's '*Senatus populusque Romanus*.'" This is the oldest continuous legislative body in America. The hall has a high



wainscoting of white mahogany, Corinthian pillars and pilasters, richly adorned galleries, mahogany desks, a frieze with 53 illustrious Massachusetts names, from John Carver to Phillips Brooks, and a fine dome bearing the arms of the Commonwealth and its fourteen counties in stained glass. The emblematic frescoes are by Frank Hill Smith; and there are to be several large historical paintings. A wooden codfish hung in the Great and General Court nearly two centuries ago. In 1784 a new one five feet long was made, which hung in the Old State House until 1798, and in the now-abandoned Representatives' Hall until 1895, when it was carefully and ceremoniously removed to the present hall, high up opposite the Speaker. The cod-fisheries bring many million dollars a year to this Commonwealth. The ladies' parlor, and the reading and writing rooms for the members, are wainscotted and hung with mahogany and rich Spanish stamped leather, and sumptuously furnished. The State library is a richly decorated hall, with Corinthian colonnades, bronze-railed galleries, steel book-racks, abundant mahogany furniture, and plenty of light from large arched and dome windows, all of leaded and corrugated stained and ground glass. There are 95,000 volumes here; and the library is open daily. It was the first State library in America, and is rich in statute law and law reports, Massachusetts history, political and economic science, and the laws of foreign countries. The archives, on the fourth floor, include hundreds of volumes of original Colonial, Provincial, and Revolutionary documents, Indian treaties, and other yellow and tattered papers, of inestimable historic value.

The superb Memorial Hall, to be finished in 1898, will contain the 274 flags of the Massachusetts soldiers in the War of the Rebellion; weapons and trophies from Lexington and Bennington; Sir Francis Chantrey's statue of Washington; the Gov.-Andrew and Gen.-Devens statues; and numerous other pieces of statuary, and ancient portraits, of great historic value and interest.

**DANIEL  
WEBSTER'S  
STATUE,**

In front of the State House, was modelled by Hiram Powers, and paid for by public subscription, in 1860. It shows "the Dantesque face of infinite woes."

Horace Mann's statue, designed by Emma Stebbins, was paid for by the school children, and dedicated in 1869, amid myriads of singing boys and girls.

The Beacon stood from 1634 to 1789 on Sentry Hill, which then towered 80 feet above the present East Park. It was an iron cage, mounted on a tall mast, and filled with combustibles, whose burn-

ing would alarm the inland towns and call out their train-bands to defend Boston.

The Hancock house, back of the site of 29 and 30 Beacon Street, dated from 1737, and was the scene of the splendid hospitalities of John Hancock, when he entertained Washington, Lafayette, D'Estaing, and others. In 1863, it was torn down, amid a storm of protests; and the present pompous brownstone dwellings arose in its place. A bronze tablet on the fence bears an historical inscription.

The objectionably tall apartment-hotel, the Tudor, at Joy and Beacon Streets, occupies the site of the home of the famous Ice-King, Frederick Tudor, who originated the exporting of ice to tropical countries.

The Diocesan House, at 1 Joy Street, just off Beacon, was dedicated in 1892, as the headquarters of the Episcopalian general societies in Massachusetts, with the archives and library, and portraits of well-known ecclesiastics.

Wendell Phillips's birthplace was at the farther corner of Walnut and Beacon Streets. His father was Boston's first mayor, and settled here in the peaceful rural fields. Afterwards Lieut.-Gov. T. L. Winthrop, father of R. C. Winthrop, dwelt in this house. Next door dwelt Hon. Nathan Appleton, the famous manufacturer, and father of Tom Appleton and Mrs. H. W. Longfellow. Opposite is the grand Beacon-Street Mall. John Lothrop Motley's house was at No. 7 Walnut Street, where he and Wendell Phillips and T. G. Appleton in their boyhood played amateur dramas.

#### **THE SOMERSET CLUB**

Has for 25 years occupied the fine ivy-draped double-swell-front white-stone house built by David Sears, the rich merchant, for his home, at 42 Beacon Street. The Somerset is the most aristocratic of the clubs, and contains many young men of the rich and leisurely classes. It dates from 1852.

The Copley house, formerly on the site of the club-house, was the home of John Singleton Copley, the greatest of American portrait-painters. The love of art drew him in 1774 to Europe, whence he never returned. His estate of 11 acres (besides 9 of marsh) lay between the Common, Walnut Street and Louisburg Square, Pinckney Street, and the water (then near Charles Street). He held this domain from 1769 to 1795, and then sold it for \$18,000. Copley painted 330 portraits in Boston, now the most precious of heirlooms. In this house was born, in 1772, Copley's son, who became Lord Chancellor of England, Nestor of the House of Lords, and senior

peer of England, and died in 1863. Next west is the former home of Harrison Gray Otis, the orator and statesman. At 50 Beacon Street, the old Amory mansion has been occupied since 1889 by the Puritan Club, founded in 1884 by young professional men.

Prescott, the historian, lived from 1845 to 1859 in the charming old house at 55 Beacon Street, with its delicate white pillars supporting narrow balconies. Here he wrote "The Conquest of Peru," and "Philip II," when practically blind; and here he died.

#### **CHARLES STREET,**

Running from Park Square to the Cambridge bridges, is traversed by street-cars, and contains many small shops. It was reclaimed from the sea-tides. No. 148 is the home of Mrs. James T. Fields

and Sarah Orne Jewett, the authors, where Thackeray, Dickens, and Matthew Arnold were guests. At No. 176 is the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, founded in 1824, and with State aid and private munificence achieving a great good work.

#### **CHESTNUT STREET**

Is a quaint old Brahminical residence-quarter.

Dr. Cyrus A. Bartol, the last of the Transcendentalists, lives at No. 17. Edwin Booth's old home was at No. 23; and Miss Hersey's famous school for girls is at No. 25. The Hopkinson School, for preparing boys for Harvard University, occupies No. 29. Richard H. Dana, author of "Two Years Before the Mast," had his home at No. 43. The study of the famous historian of French discoveries, Francis Parkman, was the front top room at No. 50 Chestnut Street, his town-house. St. Margaret's School is at No. 53. At the end is the Union Boat Club, founded in 1851, and containing 150 members.

Another delightful nook held by the old aristocratic Brahminical families is around Brimmer Street, on the edge of Charles River.

#### **THE CHURCH OF THE ADVENT,**

At Mount-Vernon and Brimmer Streets, is the leading ritualistic Episcopalian shrine, with a fine organ, and a large surpliced male choir, aided at festival-seasons by many Symphony-Orchestra artists, in the mass music of Gounod, Schubert, and Mozart. The inside walls are of brick and stone, severe but sincere; the elaborate rood-screen, of gilded wrought-iron; the beautiful reredos, of carved Caen stone; the altar, of marble; and the windows, of stained glass. The nave is 90 feet high; and the chancel is unusually large. Above the altar rise many branching candelabra, with rich brass standards; and seven brass lamps hang from the ceiling by ornamental chains. The seats are free, and large congregations attend. This parish was founded in 1844, for

active free-church work, and to introduce a rich Episcopal service. It was a fruit of Pusey's Anglo-Catholic revival.

The First African Church, at Mount-Vernon and Charles Streets, with 400 Methodist communicants, is the leading negro society in Boston. It was founded in 1836, and in 1877 bought this building.

Mount-Vernon Street ascends Beacon Hill to the State House, through an antique and stately residence-quarter. At the corner of West-Cedar Street is the home of the Harvard Musical Association, founded in 1837, and the originator of Music Hall. No. 99 is the house of John C. Ropes, the writer on military history; and No. 76 is the house of Margaret Deland, the novelist.

This is a region of fine old red brick houses, honest and plain, and tempered with the green of shrubs and vines. As Bishop says: "It quaintly suggests a bit of Chester or Coventry."

#### **LOUISBURG SQUARE**

Dates from 1834, and commemorates the capture of the great French fortress of Louisburg by New-England troops in 1745. It is a quaint, quiet, venerable place, with odd little marble statues of Aristides and Columbus, presented by Iasigi, the Turkish Consul, in 1849-52. At the corner of Pinckney Street are the home, hospital, and chapel of the Episcopal Sisters of St. Margaret. Louisburg Square was the site of the excellent spring commended by Blackstone, the young Church-of-England recluse, who in 1624 became Boston's first settler. Near by was his little cottage, with its apple-orchard and rose-garden, overlooking the western waters. He invited the Puritans to Boston, but did not like them after they settled here; and in 1634 moved away alone into the wilderness. Howells and Louisa M. Alcott were dwellers on Louisburg Square.

The School of Theology of Boston University occupies the spacious 72 Mount-Vernon Street. It is the oldest Methodist divinity-school in America, and dates from 1847.

No. 63 is the home of Ex-Gov. William Claflin; and at No. 61 dwells J. C. Bancroft. No. 59 is the home of Thomas Bailey Aldrich, the poet. Channing and Webster also lived on this street.

The General Theological Library, at 53 Mount-Vernon Street, was founded in 1860, and has 20,000 volumes, largely used by country ministers, who may take books home. It is unsectarian.

Farther back on the hill is Pinckney Street, quaint, narrow, quiet, and heavily respectable, with brass-trimmed old black doors. At No. 11 was the home of Edwin Percy Whipple, the essayist, a favorite haunt of Hawthorne and Holmes. Sumner's birthplace stood on the site of the schoolhouse at Revere and Irving Streets.



# The Solid Wholesale District.

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It is but little more than half a-mile from the United States Hotel clear across the Wholesale District to State Street, following the line of Lincoln and Devonshire Streets. Many lines of street-cars traverse the edges of this district.



The vast and wide-reaching wholesale business of Boston is mainly conducted on an area of less than a square mile, between Washington Street and the harbor, and Beach and North Streets. This region was devastated by the Great Fire of 1872, and has been rebuilt in attractive and diversified architecture, while many of its old streets and alleys have been enlarged. Scores of millions of dollars worth of goods are stored in these huge warehouses, covering the area of ruins across which one could look from Washington Street to the blue waters of the harbor, 25 years ago.

Lincoln Street, broad and handsome, running along one side of the United-States Hotel, is largely occupied by new and attractive commercial buildings, devoted to the leather and allied trades. In 1893 this district was swept by a fire, which destroyed \$4,000,000 worth of property, and several human lives. Although the flames beat fiercely upon the hotel, its massive construction and efficient fire-brigade saved the famous old hostelry from destruction.

**ESSEX  
STREET**

Curves oddly, because it followed the ancient beach, the yards on its south side running down to the water, viewing the distant windmills on the Dorchester hills. At the west corner of Columbia

Street (No. 132) stood until recently the headquarters of Lord Percy (afterwards Duke of Northumberland), who saved the British forces retreating from Lexington. This was the boyhood home of Sir Roger Hale Sheaffe, a distinguished British officer in the War of 1812, in Canada, and later in Denmark and Holland. Not far away, on Harrison Avenue, between Beach and Essex Streets, were born Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin and Maj.-Gen. John Coffin, of the British service, cousins of Sir Thomas Aston Coffin, Commissary-General in the Royal army. These lads were all born and educated in Boston. The distilleries at Essex and South Streets have been in operation for more than 180 years.

**THE  
SHOE-AND-  
LEATHER  
DISTRICT,**

On Lincoln, Bedford, Summer, High, Pearl, and Devonshire Streets, is the seat of the largest American trade in these important articles, which are manufactured mainly in Eastern Massachusetts, at Lynn, Haverhill, Brockton, and other places.

Bedford Street (formerly "Pond Lane," because it led to the town watering-pond) was the scene of the Thanksgiving-Day fire, in 1889, which burnt from Columbia to Chauncey Street, destroying \$6,000,000. On Bedford Street, near Chauncey Street, dwelt John Rowe, who precipitated the Tea Party by crying out: "Who knows how tea will mingle with salt water?" The same house was the home of Wm. H. Prescott, the historian, from 1817 to 1845, where he wrote "Ferdinand and Isabella" and "The Conquest of Mexico." The site is now covered by Jordan, Marsh & Co.'s furniture store. Chandler Robbins's church occupied the same ground from 1854 to 1872. Nearly opposite, on parts of the present sites of Harrison Avenue and White's store, the English High and Latin School stood from 1844 to 1881.

**SUMMER  
STREET,**

From Washington Street to Atlantic Avenue and the Southern Union Station, formerly bore the name of "Seven Star Lane," and was a pleasant country-road, bordered by the rich gardens and mansions of the Provincial gentry. The grim old stone walls of Trinity Church rose at Hawley and Summer Streets until 1872. On and about Otis Street lived Sir Wm. Pepperell; Gen. Heath, of the Revolutionary army; Nathaniel Bowditch, the mathematician; Edward Everett, the orator (corner of Summer Street); and George Bancroft, the historian, and founder of Annapolis Naval Academy (corner of Winthrop Square). Rufus Choate and Dr. Alexander Young dwelt on Winthrop Place, now Devonshire Street.

On the site of 45-49 Summer Street (in 1803) was east of Hovey's store, in the old gambrel-roofed First-Church parsonage. The parsonage lot covered an acre, with lines of elms and Lombardy poplars, along Summer Street, and an orchard and garden reaching to Avon Street. Here Ralph Waldo Emerson spent the days of his youth.

**EMERSON'S BIRTHPLACE** Around the foot of Summer Street, is the largest wool market in the world, except London, and is still rapidly growing. The sales here have reached 160,000,000 pounds in a year, of which 44,000,000 pounds were imported here. A vast wholesale dry-goods business is transacted along and near lower Summer Street.

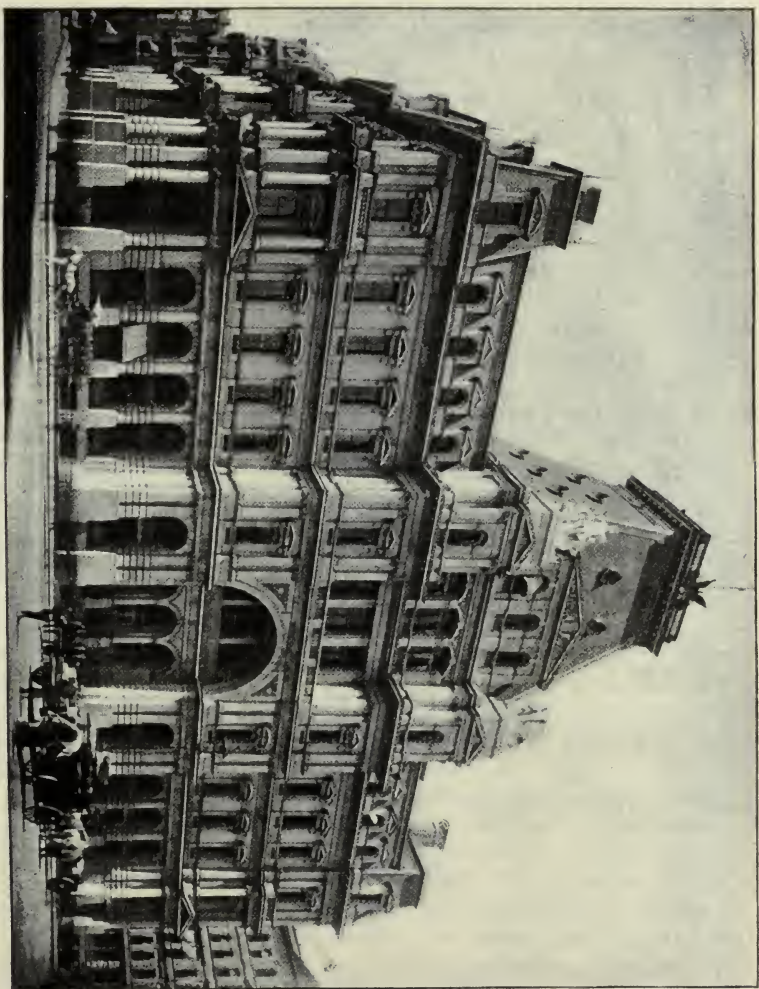
**THE WOOL DISTRICT,** A tablet high up on the building at Summer and High Streets shows the site of Daniel Webster's home.

The Southern Union Railway Station, at the foot of Summer Street, was begun in 1896, and will have cost not far from \$10,000,000. Here will centre the main routes to Southern New-England, New York, and the West and South.

Church Green, where Summer and Bedford Streets unite, was the site of a handsome harbor-viewing meeting-house, founded in 1715, and rebuilt in 1814, by Bulfinch, of granite, with a fine Doric portico and a tall spire. It was demolished in 1868. This was the New South Church, Unitarian after 1792, and now extinct, but famous while under the pastorates of Kirkland and Greenwood, Young and Dewey. On the site of 100 Pearl Street, stood the old Prince mansion, where Spurzheim, the famous Prussian phrenologist, died. In the barn of this estate, Allston had his studio, from 1818 to 1830.

Was named for Alderman Devonshire, of London, who sent relief to Boston after one of her great fires, in the Provincial days. It was made up of **DEVONSHIRE STREET** Winthrop Place, from Summer to Franklin Street (in 1860); of Odeon Place and Theatre Alley, thence to Milk Street (in 1859); of Black-Jack, or Joyliff's, Alley, to Water Street (in 1784); of Pudding Lane, to State Street (in 1784); and of Wilson's Lane, to Dock Square (in 1872). It is occupied by wholesale houses and offices.

Federal Street received its name in 1788, because the Federal Constitution was ratified in the meeting-house here. It was formerly "Long Lane;" and in 1836 and 1856 was prolonged to the South-Boston bridge, taking in Sea Street. Near the intersection of Federal and Franklin Streets are the wholesale paper houses, Rice, Warren, and others.



POST OFFICE SQUARE AND U. S. POST OFFICE.



**FRANKLIN  
STREET,**

One of the ancient thoroughfares, curves around from Washington Street nearly to the harbor, and has many express-offices and wholesale houses.

It was named shortly after Franklin's death. The part from Hawley Street to Federal Street was formerly a swampy salt-marsh. The first brick block in Boston was built on Franklin Street in 1793, when the town was made up chiefly of unpainted wooden houses with their ends to the streets, and there were no side-walks nor public street-lights. The population was 18,000.

The Channing Building, at Federal and Franklin Streets, is on the site of the Presbyterian Church of the Strangers, founded in 1724, and Unitarianized by Dr. Jeremy Belknap. This society heard the sermons of William Ellery Channing. It is now the Arlington-Street Church.

On Channing Street and Leather Square, just south, stood the academy which was kept after 1795 by the father of John Howard Payne. Here the author of "Home, Sweet Home" was brought up, and here he wrote his first poems.

At Federal and Franklin Streets is the huge crockery and glass store of Jones, McDuffee & Stratton, with its parlors and galleries displaying the choicest china and pottery of the world. This business was founded in 1810, by Otis Norcross, Mayor of Boston in 1867. On the same site stood the Federal-Street Theatre, from 1793 to 1852, when Kean and Macready, Forrest and Matthews played here, in the finest theatre outside of New York.

**POE'S  
BIRTH-  
PLACE**

Was in this part of the town. His parents were in the company of actors playing at the Federal-Street Theatre, in February, 1809, when Edgar Allan Poe was born. As Aldrich says: "His unperishable fame is in all lands."

At 91 Franklin Street is the china and glass firm of the Abram French Co. The Forbes Lithograph Co., at 181 Devonshire Street, has 600 operatives, and sends its products all over the world.

The Cathedral Building, at Franklin and Devonshire Streets, occupies the site from 1803 to 1860 of the Roman-Catholic Cathedral, designed by Bulfinch, in Ionic architecture, and partly paid for by Protestant citizens. Here Bishop Cheverus (afterwards Cardinal of Bordeaux) labored for many fruitful years.

**THE POST-  
OFFICE,**

Covering more than an acre, between Milk, Devonshire and Water Streets, was erected in 1869-85, of Cape-Ann granite, at a cost of \$6,000,000. The eastern front is crowned by two fine and highly

commended groups of colossal statuary, in Vermont marble, by D. C. French. The right-hand group shows Science controlling Electricity and Steam (a crouching slave); and the left-hand group shows Labor protecting the Fine Arts (a vase-bearer); and the Family (a woman and child). The time-ball on the eastern dome drops every noon by telegraphic signal from the Harvard Observatory. A bronze tablet on the Post Office, at Milk and Devonshire Streets, is thus inscribed: "This tablet placed here by the Bostonian Society commemorates the Great Fire of Nov. 9-10, 1872, which, beginning at the southeasterly corner of Summer and Kingston Streets, extended over an area of 60 acres, destroyed within the business centre of the city property to the value of \$60,000,000, and was arrested in its northeasterly progress at this point. The mutilated stones of this building also record that event."

The Sub-Treasury, on the second floor, sometimes contains over \$10,000,000. Its Cash Room extends through two stories, 80 by 40 feet in area, and is a beautiful classic hall, with Sicily and Siena marbles. Upon the roof are the curious implements of the U.-S. Weather Bureau, measuring the winds and predicting the weather. The upper floor contains the headquarters of the light-houses, etc., of this district. The second floor has several U.-S. court-rooms, including the large, simple and dignified Circuit-Court chamber, with 36 Corinthian pilasters, rising from a Tennessee-marble wainscot, and a caisson ceiling. The U.-S. District-Court room is similar in form, but richer in color. A large and comfortable, but bleak room on this floor is occupied by the Boston Bar Association's great library of law-books, including very ancient European editions of Justinian's Pandects, etc., and many rare portraits of English judges and chancellors. Bynner, the novelist, was for years librarian here. The Pension, Internal Revenue, Treasury Agents, Naval Pay, and other offices are in this building. The postal receipts here are \$2,500,000 a year.

The Mutual Life-Insurance Co. of New York has a noble fireproof building of white Tuckahoe marble, on the south side of Post-Office Square, with a clock-tower 234 feet high to the top of the iron flag-staff. The building was designed by Peabody & Stearns, in modern French detail; and cost \$900,000. The assets of their company exceed \$160,000,000; its payments have been over \$400,000,000; and its 225,000 policy-holders are insured for \$700,000,000. This is the largest fiduciary institution in the world.

The New-England Mutual Life-Insurance Co., adjoining the Mutual, has a million-dollar Concord-granite building, with a

bronze group on the top representing Commerce, Mechanics, and the Arts. This powerful company was chartered in 1835.

**THE  
EQUITABLE  
BUILDING**

Pertains to The Equitable Life-Assurance Society of New York. Here, at Milk and Devonshire Streets, it has a fireproof granite and iron nine-story structure, built by Arthur Gilman, mainly in 1873, at a cost exceeding \$1,500,000. Swift elevators carry visitors to the roof, whence they may get a very interesting view of the island-studded harbor and the city. The Security Safe-Deposit vaults, in the basement, are crammed with treasure, defended by invincible barriers. There are 6,000 safes in these vaults. The reading-room is one of the most beautiful in the city. On this site stood the home of Judge Robert Treat Paine, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The International Trust Co. building was erected in 1894, opposite the Equitable Building, and is nine stories high, with a great wealth of carving and other detail work. These huge insurance palaces, as well as the John-Hancock, Rialto, and other contiguous buildings, contain many banks and offices, and yield large revenues. The Bowdoin Building is on the site of Robert C. Winthrop's birth-place, and the house of James Bowdoin, the great patron of Bowdoin College.

State Street is the financial nerve-centre of New England, with its many banking and brokerage houses, corporation-offices, and safe-deposit vaults. Its antiquities are alluded to elsewhere. Near its western end are the huge fire-proof office-buildings, the Worthington, Devonshire, and Brazer; and farther seaward are others of equal size. The construction of these sky-scrappers amid the sombre granite edifices of olden times has given to State Street a chaotic diversity, which is almost picturesque. The financial transactions here cover hundreds of millions of dollars yearly. New York alone surpasses Boston in this vital regard.

**THE STATE-  
STREET  
EXCHANGE,**

At 53 State Street, has 383 feet of frontage and 12 stories (160 feet) of height; and was built in 1889-91, by the architects Peabody & Stearns, at a cost of \$4,000,000. It has 350 offices, with several banks, and many bankers' and brokers' rooms. The Massachusetts National Bank, herein, was the second in America, founded in 1784. In this building are the law-offices of Gov. Wolcott, Ex.-Gov. Boutwell, Richard H. Dana, H. W. Chaplin, and other well-known men. The Bunch-of-Grapes Tavern stood here.

## **THE STOCK EXCHANGE**

May be viewed from the visitors' gallery, on the second story of the State-Street Exchange. It is a fine Italian Renaissance hall, 115 by 50 feet in area, with rich decorations and coffered ceiling. Here and there are ornamental iron posts, bearing names, like Atchison, Mexican Central, etc.; around which their respective "crowds" at times swarm noisily.

The Clearing-House, at 66 State Street, is where the messengers and clerks daily settle the accounts of drafts and checks between the banks. The business done here is second only to that of the New-York Clearing-House, and exceeds \$5,000,000,000 a year.

The Birth-place of Insurance in America was on the site of 22 State Street, where Joseph Marion in 1724 opened an office for the personal underwriting of marine insurance; and in 1728 started the Sun Fire Office, to protect "houses and household goods from loss and damage by fire in any part of the Province."

The Exchange Club, opened in 1894, at Milk and Batterymarch Streets, is the chief down-town club, with over 1,000 members. The reception, coat, and grill rooms and office are on the first floor; the spacious smoking-room and ladies' colonial dining-room on the second; the billiard-room, on the third; the crimson-white-and-blue table-d'hote room on the fourth, etc. There are magnificent artistic effects everywhere. The house and land cost \$400,000.

## **LIBERTY SQUARE,**

Reached by Kilby Street (the old "Mackerel Lane") from State Street, was in colonial days a dock and shipyard. It is overlooked by the lofty rounding front of the Mason Building, a busy hive of offices; and by the Telephone Building, at 125 Milk Street, the headquarters of the American Bell Telephone Co. (which is a Massachusetts corporation). In the top of the building 120 telephone-girls are busied in the great Central Office. The Shawmut Bank, at 60 Congress Street, stands on the site of the ancient Bull's-Head Tavern; and on and about the place of the Howard Bank stood from 1805 to 1853 the famous Exchange Coffee-House, seven stories high, and at first the largest hotel in America.

Merchants' Row, running from State Street to Quincy Market, was formerly the harbor-front, with ships poking their bowsprits up on the east side, and maritime merchants' warehouses on the west side. King Street (now State Street) stopped there, at the water's edge; but in modern times it has been prolonged to thrice its former length, by filling in the harbor. At 18 Merchants' Row is Norcross, Mellen & Co., founded in 1815.



On and near lower State Street are several of the thirty foreign consulates of Boston; the officers of the Allan, Leyland, French, Cunard, Hamburg, and other steamship lines; and numerous express and telegraph offices. The sea-viewing upper stories of the white Richards' Building pertain to the Tiffin Club, a favorite dining-place for its members.

**THE  
CUSTOM  
HOUSE,**

At State and India Streets, was built in 1837-47, at a cost of \$1,000,000. It is a sombre edifice, with granite walls, roof and dome, and 32 fluted Doric columns weighing 42 tons each. The rotunda is surrounded by 12 marble Corinthian columns.

This port is second only to New York, with exports exceeding \$100,000,000 a year, requiring a huge ocean-steamship daily, besides many other vessels, the arrivals yearly being 2,000 vessels from foreign ports, and 9,000 coasters. The yearly receipts from duties at this Custom House exceed \$10,000,000. In this region are the wholesale grocery, coffee, and sugar houses.

**THE  
CHAMBER OF  
COMMERCE,**

At India Street and Central Wharf, was built in 1890-92, by the architects Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge. It is a handsome Romanesque structure, with many gables, built of a pinkish-gray granite.

The visitors' gallery looks down into the great Board Room, with its fine dome, frescoes, and oaken wainscot, and the bulletins of marine news and quotations of provisions, cotton, grain and other staples. The Exchange also has reading-rooms and state parlors, and scores of offices. There are 1,000 members.

**FORT  
HILL**

Was fortified in 1632, to command the inner harbor.

In 1689, the Boston train-bands attacked the works, and captured Sir Edmund Andros and his Royalist garrison. In 1774 the fortress here had 35 cannon, and was held by the Welch Fusiliers, the heroes of Minden. Later the harbor-viewing hill-top became a place of aristocratic residences, supplanted in time by Irish tenements. In 1866-73 the hill was removed, and used to fill in Atlantic Avenue. In this vicinity are the headquarters of the Sturtevant blowers; the John L. Whiting & Son brushes; the Walworth Mfg. Co. steam-pipes; the Chadwick Lead Works; and the Crowell and Lothrop publications. Boston was the first city to introduce steam-heating; and has long been famous for stationery and marine engines. There are also many large printeries and paint and oil houses near Fort Hill Square, and a first-class fire-engine house, and the U. S. Quartermaster's office. Near by is Rowe's Wharf, the excursion centre.

# The Sea-Front.

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Street-cars from near the United-States Hotel, marked "Atlantic Avenue," traverse the harbor shore, along the heads of the wharves, and affording a panoramic view of the shipping.



## ATLANTIC AVENUE

Is a noble marginal thoroughfare 100 feet wide, with two street-car and two steam freight-railway tracks, and spur-tracks down the adjacent wharves. In 1673 this precise line was occupied by the Baricado, a pier 2,200 feet long, running from the South Battery (Rowe's Wharf) to the North Battery (Battery Wharf), and armed with cannon. Its purpose was to protect the Town Cove, flowing inside as far as Post-Office Square and Dock Square, and its shipping, from sudden raids of Dutch or French frigates. The avenue dates from 1868-70, when, at a cost of \$2,400,000, it was filled in, together with the docks inside, with earth from Fort Hill.

The Naval Brigade of the Massachusetts militia numbers eight companies. Its armory is the ancient flag-ship "Minnesota," a famous fighter in the War of the Rebellion, now dismantled, and moored near the Congress-Street Bridge and the Atlas Stores. The old warship "Enterprise" is the home of the Massachusetts Nautical Training School, where 100 cadets are taught to be sea-officers on merchant-steamers, at the cost of the Commonwealth.

## THE BOSTON TEA PARTY

Is commemorated by a large bronze tablet, about six feet above the sidewalk, on the Atlantic-Avenue front of Luce & Manning's wool warehouse, at the corner of Pearl Street. It bears an animated relief of the attack on the tea-ships, and borders of tea-

leaves; and the inscription : " Here formerly stood Griffin's Wharf, at which lay moored on Dec. 16, 1773, three British Ships with cargoes of tea. To defeat King George's trivial but tyrannical tax of three pence a pound, about ninety citizens of Boston, partly disguised as Indians, boarded the ships, threw the cargoes, 342 chests in all, into the sea, and made the world ring with the patriotic exploit of the Boston Tea Party."

" No, ne'er was mingled such a draught  
In palace, hall or arbor,  
As patriots brewed and tyrants quaffed  
That night in Boston harbor."

Snow's Arch Wharf has the Plymouth steamboats ; and also other lines of small steam craft plying about the harbor.

Foster's Wharf, at 366 Atlantic Avenue, is the terminal of the steamship line with sailings every evening for Rockland, Penobscot Bay, Bangor, Mount Desert, and the ports of hundred-harbored Maine. This line began in 1824, and has an immense tourist business, with large new steamships accommodating 500 passengers each. Next to Foster's Wharf is the station of the narrow-gauge railway to Revere Beach and Lynn. Passengers cross here by ferry to East Boston, where the trains are taken.

#### **ROWE'S WHARF**

Is the most joyous and crowded place on the sea-front of Boston, for thence every half-hour or so depart the beautiful harbor steamboats for Hull, Hingham and Nantasket, the wave-beaten beaches whose horizon is the blue ocean. Close to Rowe's Wharf stood the Sconce, or South Battery, erected in 1666, with 35 cannon, to defend the inner harbor in conjunction with the Fort-Hill redoubt above. Broad Street, leading to State Street, was the scene of terrible riots in 1837, when the city firemen and the Irish fought each other, and 15,000 persons were hotly engaged. They sacked the Irish quarter, and would have massacred its people, but for the marching in of 800 State troops, and the noisy charges of the Lancers.

India Wharf has the fine 2,200-ton steamships " Portland " and " Bay State," leaving Boston late every afternoon, and arriving at Portland early the following morning (\$1). Here also lie the huge black steamships of the Metropolitan Line to New York, with mountains of miscellaneous freight. They depart every other day, making the run in 20 hours.

Central Wharf, quiet and sunny, with padlocked old warehouses, is the terminal of the steamship line to Philadelphia, and also of the line running across Massachusetts Bay to Gloucester, a pleasant 2½-hours' sail, viewing the famous North Shore.

## **LONG WHARF**

Is the headquarters of the Boston Fruit Co., owning 12 steamships, 35 West-Indian plantations, and valuable terminals, and importing enormous cargoes of bananas and cocoanuts, oranges and lemons. The Long-Wharf Salt House was first built in 1726. From the end of the wharf there is a pleasant view of the harbor with its islands and shipping, "and the salt tides tossing free." Long Wharf was built in 1709-10, 2,000 feet long, with a battery at its end, and the berths of the London ships, where the Royal governors and armies were pompously received. Hawthorne was a weigher and guager, usually on this wharf, for two weary years.

The vast foreign commerce of Provincial Boston led up to this port's control of the China and East-India trades for half-a-century. But these were drawn away to New York; and between 1850 and 1870 our sea-commerce sank into insignificance. In 1870 the exports from Boston were but \$14,000,000; in 1896 they passed \$100,000,000. Lowered freight-rates and improved railway terminals on deep water have been serviceable; and through-bills from interior points to Europe are negotiable at the banks by their recipients in the South and West. Low freights on cotton have placed Boston ahead of New York in its receipts thereof. Grain and live-stock are shipped in vast amounts. 5,000 vessels enter from or clear for foreign ports yearly, including a great European steamship each way daily. Active public agencies are at work to broaden and deepen the harbor-channels, and to build model docks, either on the old wharves, or the unused East-Boston and South-Boston flats, under State control. Boston ships more cattle to Europe than does any other American port. She also imports vast quantities of wool and cotton, of whose manufactured products Massachusetts turns out more than any other State. She has twice as many spindles as the fifteen Southern States.

Hear Howells: "The place was sacred to the shipping of the grandest commerce in the world — these beautiful ships, clean as silver, and manned by honest Yankee crews." On the wharf, the old captains talked of "the Dutch colonies and coffee; the China trade and tea: the Northwest coast and furs; the Cape and its wines and oil; the pirates that used to harass the early adventurers; famous shipwrecks; great gains and magnificent losses; the splendor of the English nabobs and American residents of Calcutta; mutinies aboard ship; and the idiosyncrasies of certain sailors."

Long Wharf is at the foot of State Street, leading shortly back to the retail district and the heart of the city.



T Wharf, so-named from its former shape, was a part of the Barricado, and belongs to a group of fish-dealers. Boston is the largest fish-market in the world, handling over 200,000,000 pounds of sea-food yearly, valued at \$12,000,000. There is an interesting free museum of implements, models, pictures, etc., relative to these vast fisheries, at Neals', 22 T Wharf. The adjacent docks are filled with schooners and sloops, tugs and skiffs. On the decks are nests of dories, innumerable lines and nets, and bold brown-faced fisherman in souwesters, oilskins, and rubber boots. In the warehouses are fresh, salted, canned, and pickled fish, tongues, cheeks, and sounds; and clams and oysters are shovelled like coal. A penetrating fishy smell pervades everything.

Coils of chain and rope encumber the sidewalks; and all along appear signs advertising wreck materials, rigging lofts, ship-joiners, water-tanks and casks, and sailormen's clothing. Burly longshoremen and black-eyed Portuguese lounge along the pier-heads; soldiers in blue uniforms land from the Fort-Warren steamer; and rustics wander up and down, and snuff the salt air.

Across Atlantic Avenue is the Farmers' Market, crowded at morning with vegetable and fruit wagons from the suburbs.

**COMMERCIAL WHARF** Is the berth of the International Steamship Co., whose spacious and comfortable vessels leave daily for Portland, Eastport, and St. John, and the Land of Evangeline. This is a favorite route for summer-tourists. From the same wharf the steamer "Longfellow" runs daily, in four hours, across Massachusetts Bay to quaint old Provincetown, on the tip end of Cape Cod.

Lewis Wharf, at 32 Atlantic Avenue, once the property of John Hancock, has long granite warehouses stuffed with goods. Hence sail the steamships for Yarmouth and Halifax (27 hours), Nova Scotia, and for the Canso ports and Pictou, and Prince-Edward Island (56 hours); and also the great Savannah steamers.

Near the South Ferry, to East Boston, Atlantic Avenue ends, but is prolonged in the same line along the wharves by the equally wide Commercial Street, bending outward from the provision district about Faneuil Hall. Union Wharf has sombre granite U. S. bonded warehouses; and Lincoln's Wharf is the terminal of the daily steam boat line to Bath and the Kennebec River (14 hours' run).

Has the North Ferry to East Boston, with its frequent powerful boats. Here also are the berths of the fine 3,000-ton iron-and-steel steamships which depart every other afternoon for Norfolk (40 hours)

**BATTERY  
WHARF**

and Baltimore (52 hours). The North Battery was built in 1646, to command the Charles River, and Lord Howe left 13 cannon in it in 1775. Four ill-fated British regiments embarked here for the Bunker-Hill fight.

Constitution Wharf occupies the site of the yard in which was built the frigate "Argus," 16, which set the English Channel ablaze with her burning prize-ships; the "Boston," 28, the conqueror of several French war-vessels; and, above all, the famous live-oak frigate "Constitution," 44, "Old Ironsides," the pride of the American navy. She was built in 1794-97, and fought in the Mediterranean in 1803-04; and in the war of 1812 captured the "Guerriere" "Java" "Cyane" "Levant" and other British frigates. Preble and Decatur, Bainbridge and Porter, Lawrence and Ludlow, served on her decks. When the Navy Department ordered her to be broken up, Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote his celebrated poem:

"The waters of the rebel bay  
Have kept their tea-leaf savor.  
Our old North-Enders in their spray  
Still taste a Hyson flavor."

—Holmes.

"The rocky nook with its hill-tops  
three  
Looked eastward from the farms,  
And twice each day the flowing sea  
Took Boston in its arms;  
The men of yore were stout and poor,  
And sailed for bread to every shore.

"The waves that rocked them on the  
deep.  
To them their secret told:  
Said the winds that sang the lads to  
sleep,  
'Like us be free and bold!'  
The honest waves refuse to slaves  
The empire of the ocean caves."

—Emerson.

"Ay, tear her tattered ensign down,  
Long has it waved on high,  
And many an eye has danced to see  
That banner in the sky."

She was saved and still floats in American waters.

The Chelsea Ferry, at the foot of Hanover Street, gives a restful little voyage up the Mystic River, and views of the Navy Yard and East Boston. Aspinwall's Wharf, recalls an old Boston maritime family; and Gray's Wharf belonged to Lieut. Gov. Billy Gray, whose sixty ships and brigs sailed in all seas. Thence Commercial Street bends around Copp's Hill, with views of the North-End Park, and up into the crowded alleys above. Near this point the Puritan colonists landed, in 1630; and the ancient Charlestown Ferry had its end. Here the 828 British soldiers wounded at Bunker Hill and their slain officers were landed, just after the fight, the dead soldiers having been buried on the fatal hill. Beyond the Charlestown bridge, our car reaches the Union Station.

The Historic  
..Old..

## North End.



Take East-Boston and Chelsea-Ferry cars, and get off at North-Bennet Street, to visit Christ Church; or take Atlantic-Avenue cars from Kneeland Street, one block from the United-States Hotel, to Fleet Street.



**A**ROUND the grassy slopes of Copp's Hill the Puritan gentry established an aristocratic residence-quarter, with several noble mansions and famous churches. Early in this century the locality fell from grace, and became the home of Irish families, with a harborside fringe of dives and slums for sailors' misuses. Within the last five decades, the same region has become the dwelling-place of swarming tens of thousands of Italians, Portuguese, and Russians, whose innumerable children are being carefully educated by the city in American manners, literature, and citizenship. These foreign communities are very interesting to explore, and also the relics of Puritan antiquity remaining among them.

**HANOVER  
STREET,**

The ancient *Orange-Tree Lane* (running from the Orange-Tree Inn to the Chelsea Ferry), is a long and winding way, which the city has often widened, at immense expense. Here are many retail shops, a ceaseless activity of humble urban life, noisy processions of cars and wagons, and much flaring of evening lights,—“The Bowery of Boston.”

The great brown American House occupies the site of the home of General Joseph Warren, slain at Bunker Hill. At the corner of Hanover and Union Streets Benjamin Franklin dwelt, at the Blue Ball, with his thirteen brothers and sisters.

Just north, at No. 90 Union Street, is the site of the famous Green-Dragon Tavern, a pitch-roofed brick house with a vicious green copper dragon hanging from its outer iron crane.

Here Governor Dudley was escorted to a viceregal banquet on St. George's Day, 1706, by the train-bands, with drawn swords; and the Provincial Governor and Council celebrated Queen Anne's birthday, in 1709; and Governor Dummer gave an official banquet to the Governor of Nova Scotia in 1719; and the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Masons, General Joseph Warren, Grand Master, was organized in 1769. In its hall, which Webster called "The Headquarters of the Revolution," Adams, Otis, Warren, Revere and the Sons of Liberty held their secret meetings, organizing for resistance to English tyranny. The Sons of the Revolution in 1892 marked this nobly historic site with a tablet representing the Green Dragon, "to mark a site forever memorable as the Birth-place of American Freedom."

The great round Boston Stone has been a landmark since 1737, in crooked little Marshall Street, where Count Rumford, the illustrious scientist, and sometime regent of Bavaria, served his apprenticeship as a dry-goods clerk (at the house, now Atwood's, corner of Union Street), and where Louis Philippe, afterwards King of France, dwelt in exile. In the present Marshall House, Deputy Paymaster-General Hancock stored under guard the heaps of French silver crowns brought over by D'Estaing's fleet, in 1778, to pay off the Continental troops. In the rear, on Creek Square, is a brick block erected by the Hancocks; and beyond are Hatters' Square, and Salt, Marsh, and Scottow Alleys, very odd little colonial nooks.

Blackstone Street follows the old course of the Mill Creek, and later of the Middlesex Canal.

**ST.  
STEPHEN'S  
CHURCH,**

At Hanover and Clark Streets, was built in 1804, by Charles Bulfinch, for the New North Congregational Society, founded in 1714. It is now a brilliant and showy Catholic shrine, and its grim Puritan walls look down upon full Roman masses and processions, and crowds of devout Hibernians. Harris Street, just beyond, was anciently called *White-Bread Alley*, because Madame Tudor made here the first penny rolls in Boston; and Hanover



Avenue was the oldtime *Methodist Alley*, where the first Methodist church in Boston was dedicated, in 1796. Here Jesse Lee, Bishop Asbury, Lorenzo Dow, Fisk, McKendree, Maffit and Hedding often preached, amid persecutions many. Battery Street leads to the site of the North Battery, erected in 1646, to command the Charles River. Close by the frigate *Constitution* was built.

## **NORTH STREET**

Was anciently occupied by wharf-heads and ship-yards, and many famous taverns. Within easy memory, it was the wickedest street in Boston, with its long lines of sailors' dives, but it has since been largely occupied by commercial buildings and the Italian colonists.

Just north of North and North-Centre Streets (the oldtime *Paddy's Alley*) was the arched entrance of the Eastern Stage House, whence for many decades the four-in-hand stages ran to Newburyport and Portsmouth, Portland and Bangor, at ten miles an hour. The fare to Portsmouth was four dollars (or by mail-stage with only six passengers, six dollars.) In the corner house was born Sir David Ochterlony, one of the most illustrious of the British generals in India.

The Red Lyon Inn, at the northeast corner of North and Richmond Streets, was rebuilt in 1680, and held the Naval Office. There also was Wadsworth's gun-shop, whose stone sign, made in 1694, is still visible. Charlotte Cushman, the actress, was born on the site of the Cushman School, on Richmond Street. The North-End Coffee House, on North Street, just beyond Sun Court Street sheltered the wounded from Bunker Hill, and became the home of Colonel May, from whom Mayville took its name.

The famous King's-Head Inn stood at the north corner of Fleet and North Streets. Back of it, on Fleet Street, was the Ship-in-Distress, another old-time tavern.

The Noah's Ark, or Ship Tavern, stood from 1647 to 1866, at the south corner of Clark and North Streets. There Sir Robert Carr thrashed a Boston constable, and successfully defied the Governor.

Salutation Street had the Salutation Tavern, whose sign showed two gentlemen greeting each other, before the Revolution. There was a nest of treason in early days.

## **LITTLE ITALY,**

The region about North Square, was formerly significantly called the Black Sea, and abounded in low taverns and brothels, where sailors were led astray, and many squalid tragedies found their scenes. It is now crowded with Italian families and homes, with

their hotels, banks, newspapers, clubs, churches, a tiny theatre, and shops where the jocund Latins may buy olives, macaroni, Chianti wine, bolognas, olive oil, exotic cheeses, and other imported delicacies.

Many of the houses are owned by frugal and industrious North-Italian fruit-sellers and wholesale merchants. The Neapolitans and Sicilians are of a lower type, mainly laborers on railways and water-works, without families, and sleeping and cooking in gangs, in rooms huddled about the narrow North-End alleys. There are also many rag-pickers and junk-dealers, and hand-organ men, who rent their engines of discord from a firm on North Street. Gossiping women enliven the old Puritan streets, with bright neckerchiefs, and great gold earrings, and glossy black hair.

Upon Columbus Day, St. Michael's Day, and other festivals, the famous Roma Band plays in North Square; the buildings are decorated with the Italian red, white and green, bright flowers, and myriads of Chinese lanterns; and brilliantly uniformed battalions parade the streets—the Stella d'Italia, in Bersagliere uniform, preceded by 12 trumpeters; the St. Michael's Society, of 100 members, the 500 red-shirts of the Garibaldi societies, the 200 Giovanni Battista men; the Columbus, Santa Maria, San Luigi, Mutual Relief, Mediterranean Fishermen, and other societies.

#### **NORTH SQUARE,**

An obscure little open triangle, unvexed by cars, and nearly unknown to most Bostonians, recalls a market-place in some ancient English provincial town. This quaint locality, just off North Street, and reached from Hanover Street through Prince Street, formerly had at its further end the Second Church (of the Mathers, built in 1650, and rebuilt in 1676), until the freezing British garrison pulled it down, for fire-wood, together with 100 dwellings, in 1778. The barracks of Pitcairn's Royal Marines stood near by; and the Lexington red-coat raiders were mustered in the square by night. Around the square were the mansions of the Mountforts, Shaws, Martyns, Holyokes, and others. The grim old wooden house at Nos. 19-21 was for thirty years the home of Paul Revere, where he displayed the great transparencies of the Boston Massacre, which "struck the spectators with solemn silence." The old-fashioned projecting second story of this house merits notice.

In Garden-Court Street stood the splendid mansion of Governor Hutchinson, rich in statuary, tapestries, carved oak, paintings and armorial insignia, amid spacious gardens. The patriots sacked this viceregal palace during the Stamp-Act riots in 1765, and in

1832 it was demolished. The stately mansion of Sir Harry and Lady Agnes (Surriage) Frankland adjoined, at Garden-Court and Prince Streets. Hither Agnes returned and dwelt, after the death of Sir Harry, whose life she heroically saved at the Lisbon earthquake. This was a picturesque romance of the Province.

**THE CHURCH  
OF THE  
SACRED  
HEART OF  
JESUS**

Was built in 1833, on North Square, by the Boston Port Society, for a Seamen's Bethel, and here the celebrated Father Taylor preached for 59 years, to crowded audiences of sailor-men, with amazing eloquence and power. He had been a sailor himself, and used vigorous maritime similes, and all the Jack Tars coming to port drifted to hear him.

The blue Bethel flag floated from the tower. and back of the pulpit was a huge painting of a ship in a stiff gale, clawing off a lee shore.

As two old sailors strolled into North Square, one of them spelled out the name on the flag: "B-E-T, BEAT; H-E-L, HELL, — BEAT HELL! That must be Father Taylor's!" In those days Boston was the foremost sea-port of America, and thousands of converts were made here. "Hark, don't you hear the bells of Heaven over the sea?" cried Taylor to the storm-beaten Jacks. Here also came many enrapt auditors, Fredrika Bremer, Harriet Martineau, Mrs. Jameson, Dickens, Bellows, Emerson and Webster.

The Catholics bought the Bethel in 1884, and have erected a gaudy altar and images, before which many of the 12,000 Boston Italians worship. Close by is St. John's Parochial School, where the Sisters of Notre Dame teach 700 girls.

**MARINERS'  
HOUSE,**

No. 41 North Square, built in 1847, has rooms for 100 seamen, with library, reading-room and other comforts, given free to the distressed, and cheap to others. This is the headquarters of the Boston

Port and Seamen's Aid Society.

**PRINCE  
STREET,**

The ancient *Black-Horse Lane*, is now a peculiarly dingy thoroughfare, inhabited by foreigners. Here stands the Italian Catholic Church of St. Leonard of Porto Maurizio. The house at the corner of

Margaret Street was the home of Master Tileston, for eighty years (1746-1826) connected with the North Writing School. At the corner of Lafayette Avenue is a house built of oak ship-timber, with a huge chimney, used in 1775 as a British army hospital. No. 130 Prince Street, the Banca Napoletana, is the house in which Major Pitcairn, nephew of the discoverer of Pitcairn Island, died of his wounds received at Bunker Hill. The Thoreau family lived

on this street until they moved to Concord, the philosophers' home.

The very quaint building on Hanover Street, just north of North-Bennet, was erected in 1677, by Increase Mather, who dwelt here till 1723, and his famous son Cotton Mather with him. Afterwards Andrew and John Eliot, father and son, ministers of the New North Church, dwelt here for nearly half a century.

**THE  
BOSTON  
BAPTIST  
BETHEL,**

On Hanover and North-Bennet Streets, is a seamen's church and exchange, opened under Phineas Stowe. Samuel Mather's flock built a steepled wooden church on this site in 1741, which was bought in 1785 for the First Universalist Society, and heard the eloquence of John Murray, and Father Streeter. In 1838 the present building was erected, and it became a Baptist Bethel in 1864.

The Eliot School was founded in 1713, by the father of Governor Hutchinson. North-Bennet Street has the Skillings and other houses of the last century, and on the corner of Salem Street, the Noah-Lincoln house, dating from 1716.

**ST. JOHN  
THE  
BAPTIST'S  
CHURCH,**

On North-Bennet Street, with its huge crucifix and many images, is the shrine of the Portuguese, most of whom come from the Azore Islands. Here vigorous sermons are preached in Portuguese before crowded audiences of dark-skinned maritime Dagos, (i. e., Diego, or James, a favorite Iberian name.) The building was erected in 1828, by the Methodists, and witnessed many stirring revivals.

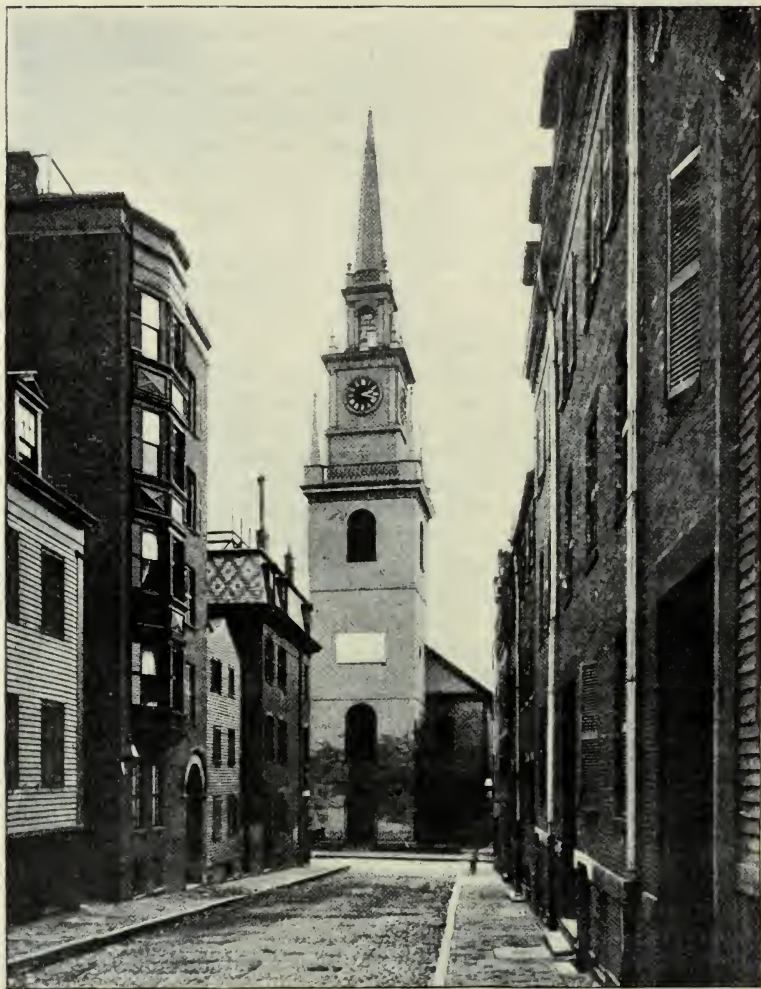
**THE NORTH  
BENNET  
STREET  
INDUSTRIAL  
HOME,**

At North-Bennet and <sup>11</sup>/<sub>12</sub>th Streets, has a sewing-school with two hundred pupils, and a score of other classes to make the poor self-supporting. It is on the site of Salem Church, which lasted from 1827 to 1871, under Justin Edwards, Blagden and Edward Beecher.

**SALEM  
STREET,**

Going off obliquely from Hanover Street, once ranked as a very aristocratic avenue. Here was born Josiah Snelling, the founder of Fort Snelling; and here dwelt Captain Gray, who discovered the Columbia River. Observe the pleasant old Dillaway house, next to Christ Church. Sir William Phips lived at Salem and Charter Streets, in a house long since vanished. Salem Street is now occupied by very poor Jews, and their shops and homes, with strange survivals of ancient Oriental customs. The signs and posters are in wierd Hebrew characters, and the faces and even





CHRIST CHURCH, NORTH END.

parts of the costumes are of the Russian moujiks. During the Feast of the Tabernacle, in September, booths are erected in the yards, where for nine days the Jewish families eat, in memory of the nomadic life of their ancestors. This is the Ghetto of Boston.

There are 12,000 Jews in Boston. The Hancock School has 970 Russian Jew children, and over 700 Italians. In the Eliot School 9-10ths of the 1000 children have European parents, and 325 children are Russians or Austrians, and 187 Italians. On Hanover Street, near Board Alley, is the Hebrew theatre, where plays are rendered in the ancient language, which also has a newspaper here.

**BETH  
ISRAEL  
SYNAGOGUE**

Is the religious home of 1700 devout Jews, under Rabbi Margolis; and their festival processions, bearing palm branches and Palestine apples, the chanting, the sacred ark, the parchment scrolls of the Pentateuch, are of exotic interest. The synagogue occupies the very quaint brick building on Baldwin Place, off Salem Street, erected by the Second Baptist Church in 1811, on the site of their church of 1743, and after 1865 used as the Home for Little Wanderers, now down at the South End.

**SHEAFE  
STREET**

Was formerly very select, with the houses of Justin Edwards, S. F. Smith, and the Winchesters, Parkmans, Greens and Aspinwalls. Here Henry Ward Beecher passed the madcap days of his youth, and performed many a merry prank.

**CHRIST  
CHURCH,**

One of the most interesting of the ancient landmarks, stands on Salem Street, near the top of Copp's Hill. It is the oldest church building in Boston, having been erected in 1723, a thick-walled brick structure, with a fine spire, 175 feet high, attributed to Sir Christopher Wren. The interior looks like an old London parish church, with its pillared galleries, large dingy windows, antique coloring, arched ceiling, deep window-seats, and wrought iron pew-hinges. The oaken communion table, and the paintings of the Last Supper and the Descent of the Holy Ghost above it, have been here over a century. On one side of the chancel is a marble bust of George Washington, by Houdon, which Lafayette praised here.

The organ is in a London-built case, dating from 1752; and in front of it stand four colored cherubim statuettes, captured by the privateer *Queen of Hungary* from a French ship in 1746. The clock, still cheerily active, dates from 1749. The higher gallery, back of the organ, was reserved for negro slaves. Five of the silver communion vessels bear the royal arms, and the inscription,

"The gift of His Majesty, King George, to Christ Church, at Boston, in New England, at the request of His Excellency, Governor Belcher, 1733." George II. also gave a tall folio copy of the celebrated Vinegar Bible, and five large Prayer Books, now in the vestry, with other interesting antiquities. There are 33 vaults under the church, in one of which rests Major Pitcairn, buried here with other British officers slain at Bunker Hill. England claimed his remains for Westminster Abbey, but another officer's body was sent by mistake. So the tradition goes.

The tower walls are  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick, in English bond masonry. The steeple blew down in 1804, and was re-erected by Bulfinch in 1807, and taken down and repaired and hoisted back in 1847. The bells rang merrily when the Stamp Act was repealed, in 1766. General Gage watched the battle of Bunker Hill from the tower; and showers of rockets were let off when Cornwallis surrendered.

From the window over the spire-clock, facing Hull Street, the sexton furtively displayed the famous signal lanterns, April 18, 1775, which told that a raiding expedition was leaving Boston by water, and Paul Revere, waiting on the Charlestown shore, then spurred his horse onward, alarming the sleeping countryside.

"If the British march  
By land or sea from the town to-night.  
Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry arch  
Of the North Church tower as a signal light:  
One if by land, and two if by sea,

And I on the opposite shore will be  
Ready to ride and give the alarm  
Through every Middlesex village and farm  
For the country folk to be up and to arm!"

The view from the tower is very interesting, but the clamber up is breathless and dusty. Read here Dr. Holmes's exquisite "Grandmother's Story of the Battle of Bunker Hill," and Longfellow's "Midnight Ride of Paul Revere." The tower contains the sweetest chime of bells in America, eight in number, cast at Gloucester, England, in 1744, and inscribed: "We are the first ring of bells cast for the British Empire in North America." Their merry music in hymn and ballad melodies still sings its way over the North End and the harbor on Sundays and holidays. As Dr. Holmes says, these are "The Boston boy's *Ranz des Vaches*, whose echoes follow him all over the world." The Episcopal church services are conducted in Christ Church regularly. The sexton lives next door to the church, and will open it to visitors.

## HULL STREET

Was named for its former owner, John Hull, the mint-master when New-England shillings were coined, more than two centuries ago. When Chief Justice Sewall married his daughter Hannah, he gave her for her marriage portion her weight in silver shillings,

struck from the New-England die. The Galloupe house, still standing at 16 Hull Street, was General Gage's headquarters. It dates from 1724. The streets about the crest of Copp's Hill are but little used, and grass grows here and there. The humble but neat houses are for the most part owned by the occupants.

**EPWORTH  
HOUSE,**

Opposite the cemetery gate, has eight college-bred residents, working fraternally among the poor, in educational, religious, social and medical lines, with lectures, clinics, receptions, many classes, the Young Men's Hebrew Club for studying American citizenship, the Eliot Debating Club of Latin and Hebrew high-school boys, and the local History Club of Jewish girls.

**COPP'S HILL  
BURIAL-  
GROUND,**

On Hull Street, is open from 8 to 12 and 1 to 6.30, daily, and visitors can buy a descriptive pamphlet and be guided by the vendor. It overlooks the Charles River; and contains many trees, and the tombs of the Sigourneys, Greenwoods, Snellings, Lorings, Hutchinsons, Grays, Eliots, Mountforts and other great families, besides many a grave whose fluttering flag tells of a hero of the War of the Rebellion. Every one goes to see the grave and monument of Cotton Mather, the illustrious Puritan divine, and the author of "Magnalia Christi Americana." It is a slab of brownstone on a vault of brick, in the southeast corner.

The family tombs with their armorial inscriptions are interesting, and the quaint Puritan epitaphs on the time-worn stones, most of which were brought from the slate quarries of Wales.

The burial-ground was opened in 1659, near the breezy site of the older colonial wind-mill for grinding corn; and in 1775 the British garrison made this their target-field, and battered the monuments with musket-balls, whose marks still appear. The six-gun battery here fired hotly upon the American works at Bunker Hill, and helped to burn Charlestown with its bombardment. The hill was named after Copp, a cobbler who dwelt here, but it was often called "Corpse Hill," in grim allusion to its graves.

**THE NORTH  
END PARK**

Is being built from Copp's Hill to the new artificial beach and fine granite sea-walls below, looking across the narrow Charles River to the Navy Yard and the battle-scarred frigate *Wabash*, and Bunker-Hill Monument, and across the Mystic River to the wharves of East Boston. Here, amid grassy lawns and flowers, the denizens of the over-crowded North End can breathe the sweet sea air, or in the new public bath-houses prepare for a plunge in the salt water.



**CHARTER  
STREET**

Is said to have had the house (corner of Foster Street) where the Colonial Charter was hidden from Sir Edmund Andros in 1681; and here lived Paul Revere, Oliver Ditson, William Lee (of Lee & Shepard), Commodore David Porter of the *Essex*, and the Vernons and Crufts, Corys and Darracotts. In the old house on Vernon Place, George S. Hillard and Thomas H. Chandler were born. At No. 19 Unity Street, Franklin's sisters dwelt; and at No. 23 is a house built in bond of imported brick, in 1720, and used as a British barrack. The famous Mather Byles was born at No. 12 Tileston Street (the ancient *Love Lane*).

**ST. MARY'S  
CHURCH**

Is an enormous Jesuit institution, built in 1877, at a cost of \$200,000, and dominating a densely settled region, with its ponderous twin towers, 170 feet high. Not far away is Cooper Street, where in the Draft Riots of 1863 vast mobs attacked the artillery armory. The troops defended it sturdily, and swept the streets with grape-shot, inflicting heavy losses upon the rioters.

**THE  
NORTHERN  
RAILWAY  
TERMINALS**

Are on the western edge of the North End, on land reclaimed from the harbor. The Boston and Maine terminal, on Haymarket Square, was deserted upon the completion of the Union Station, in 1894; and so also was the grim castellated granite depot of the Fitchburg Railroad, the scene upstairs of Jenny Lind's wonderful concerts in 1850.

**THE UNION  
STATION,**

On Causeway Street, built in 1894, to accommodate the old Eastern, the Boston and Maine, the Lowell, and the Fitchburg Railroads, is an enormous structure, with train-houses covering 23 tracks, whence trains depart for Halifax and St. John, Bangor and Portland, Concord and the White Mountains, Quebec and Montreal, and Troy and Chicago by the Hoosac Tunnel. A very great business is done in summer, for this is the gate-way to the mountain resorts, lakes and beaches of Vermont and New Hampshire, of Maine and the Maritime Provinces. The chief feature of the station is a magnificent triumphal-arch portal of granite.

The general waiting-room is an immense high and brilliant hall with marble flooring, yellow brick walls, a tall clerestory supported by twelve Corinthian columns, and many clusters of electric lights. Nearly 300 trains leave daily, bearing 100,000 passengers.

# The West End.



Some of the City-Point cars run to the West-Boston Bridge and Charlesbank. Bowdoin Square is about five minutes' walk from the State House, or from Scollay Square.



## **BOWDOIN SQUARE**

Is a noisy and crowded triangular place, abounding in street-cars, drays and wagons, and with democratic crowds always surging along its sidewalks. Around it stand the Revere House, dating from 1847; the spacious Bowdoin-Square Theatre, built in 1892; and the Salvation-Army barracks. The square was once surrounded by noble trees and fragrant gardens, and the stately mansions of great families.

The Bowdoin-Square Tabernacle is a grim and frowning church, with a ponderous granite battlemented tower. It was built by the Baptists, in 1840; and in front occurred the Elder-Knapp riots, when the mounted squadrons of the Lancers rode down the mob. Back of the Tabernacle, on Chardon Street, is the Central Charity Bureau, where are concentrated the municipal, associated, and many private charities. Close by is the Wayfarers' Lodge, where indigent men can earn food and lodging by sawing wood; and the Temporary Home, for poor women.

The National Lancers, Troop A, Cavalry Battalion, M. V. M., has on Bulfinch Street its armory, used for drills and inspections, levees and military ball. They were organized in 1836, and served very efficiently in the Broad-Street, Knapp, and Draft Riots, besides sending three companies to the War of the Rebellion. They escort the Presidents who visit Boston; and every year ride with the

Governor to Harvard University on Commencement Day. Their brilliant scarlet uniforms and pennon-bearing lances attract the popular admiration.

Down in Bulfinch Place for many years dwelt William Warren ; and also Walt Whitman, while supervising the publication of his poems.

Cambridge Street is a long and busy thoroughfare of cheap shops and lodgings, and tenement and boarding-houses, running from Bowdoin Square to the West-Boston Bridge, and traversed by many street-cars. ( At 20 Hancock Street was Charles Sumner's home.

**THE  
WEST-END  
LIBRARY,**

At Cambridge and Lynde Streets, was opened in 1896, in the fine old West Church, as a branch of the Boston Public Library. It is a light, bright and airy hall, in white and yellow, with many windows, quaint old galleries and columns, a venerable chandelier, and a great clock presented in 1806. There are many tables and chairs and electric lights, and accessible books and magazines, for the crowds of readers who come here. About a century ago, the society became Unitarian ; and in 1889 it disbanded, and the city bought the meeting-house in 1894. In front is a quaint fragment of dusty grassy park, where Dr. Lowell (father of the poet) planted four oaks, in 1853. Above rises "the handsome-homely tower, once a Sunday-School room, and sometime a haunt of doves." The first church on this site was used as a British barrack ; and its tower, from which the patriot Bostonians made signals to Washington's camp at Cambridge, was pulled down for firewood. The present church dates from 1806.

Chambers Street has the quaint and pretty-St. Andrew's Church, a useful mission of Trinity ; and St. Joseph's, built by the Twelfth Congregational Society in 1824, and bought by the Catholics in 1862.

Nigger Hill is the north-western slope of the aristocratic Beacon Hill, including the steep streets ascending the heights between Joy and West-Cedar Streets. It is populated by thousands of colored persons, of humble avocations, whose dusky representatives you may see on every corner, as you ride along Cambridge Street.

St. Augustine's, at 71 Phillips Street, is a prosperous mission of the Episcopal Cowley Fathers, with trade-schools, miracle-plays, and a surpliced choir of negroes. It has been of inestimable service to the African population which swarms densely all about this locality. The building is in dignified and simple Spanish architecture, with an open timber roof and a chime of bells.

The Massachusetts General Hospital has its spacious and quiet

grounds, with lawns and flowers and ancient trees, near Blossom Street. It was founded in 1799; and has a dignified and ivy-clad classic building, of Chelmsford granite, designed by Bulfinch, and several modern pavilions, a nurses' school, and a perfectly equipped laboratory. This wealthy old institution employs the most eminent doctors; and treats (free, if needful) American and Canadian sick persons, without chronic or infectious diseases. In the beautiful rural suburb of Waverly, it manages the McLean Asylum for the Insane, and the Convalescents' Home. Near by, on North-Grove Street, is the Harvard Dental School, where Dr. Holmes lectured for many seasons. Here, in 1849, Prof. Webster murdered Dr. Parkman, for which, after a profoundly interesting trial, he was executed, in spite of his high official and social position.

#### **CHARLES- BANK**

Is a long strip of park, extending between the two Cambridge bridges, with a fine sea-wall, an artificially undulating grassy surface, abundant and diversified shrubberies, boat-landings, and many benches. Here are admirable gymnasiums for men and for women, play-grounds for children, and sand-courts for babies. There are pleasant views over the broad Charles River, to Cambridge and the Brookline hills and the Back-Bay palaces and towers. The poor families from the adjacent densely crowded tenement-house districts find great comfort, especially on summer evenings, on this beautiful marine esplanade, with its pure, sweet air of the sea.

The Suffolk-County Jail, at Charles and Cambridge Streets, was built in 1851, of dark granite, in the form of a Greek cross, at a cost of \$450,000. Each cell-floor and each roof is a single block of granite. Here short-term prisoners and detained witnesses are kept; and occasionally there is an execution.

Right here begins the famous bridge, made classic by many foremost authors. Howells thus portrays its prospect:

"It is a joy in every nerve to ride out over the Long Bridge at high tide, and looking southward to see the wide crinkle and glitter of that beautiful expanse of water, which laps on one hand the granite quays of the city, and on the other washes away the weeds and wild grasses of the salt-meadows. A ship coming slowly up the channel, or a dingy tug violently darting athwart it, gives an additional pleasure to the eye, and adds something dreamy or vivid to the pleasure of the scene. It is hard to say at what hour of the summer day the prospect is loveliest, and I am certainly not going to speak of the sunset as the least of its delights."



# The South End.



Street-cars leave the vicinity of the United-States  
Hotel, every two or three minutes for  
the South-End District.



The South End is a broad residence-quarter, with many miles of level and quiet streets, bordered by ivy-clad swell-front brick dwellings, and interspersed with small parks, and many churches and public buildings. It is traversed by nearly parallel streets, Columbus Avenue and Tremont and Washington Streets, and Harrison Avenue. In ancient times the South End was nearly all sea-water, the South Bay, making in from the harbor, and the Back Bay, an expansion of Charles River. These bays were separated only by Boston Neck, an isthmus a mile long, and a few score feet wide, over which the full spring-tides flowed knee-deep. The Neck was fortified for a century and a half, and saw some hot fighting. In 1794 there were only a score of houses on the Neck ; and in 1800 only two between the Cathedral and Roxbury. Just after 1830, the filling of the tidal flats began, and commodious new streets came into existence, which were quickly occupied by good families. Subsequently, fashion ordained that the Back-Bay District and Brookline should be her own peculiar province, and a great migration began from the South End.

## **COLUMBUS AVENUE**

Is a noble thoroughfare, eighty feet wide, paved with asphalt, and nearly three miles long, from Boston Common to Franklin Park. Among its handsome blocks are many boarding houses. Park Square has the beautiful \$800,000 Gothic terminal of the railroad to

Providence, with its tall clock-tower and rich Gothic hall (180 by 44 feet, and 80 feet high). Here also is Ball's Emancipation statuary group, showing Lincoln with an enfranchised slave kneeling at his feet. It stands on a polished red-granite pedestal; and was cast in bronze, at Munich, in 1879, at a cost of \$17,000.

**THE  
CADETS'  
ARMORY,**

At Columbus Avenue and Ferdinand Street, is a frowning and impressive castle of granite, with very thick walls, steel shutters, a tall tower, various officers' and company rooms, and a splendid drill-hall, 200 feet by 100, with walls of buff brick, and spacious galleries. In the tower is the great and unique library founded by John C. Ropes, for the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, whose 200 members meet here. The library is rich in Rebellion and Napoleonic literature. This fine structure was built in 1891-97, with funds raised by the Cadets, and without State or city aid. Over \$100,000 has been earned by amateur theatricals, performed by the Cadets. The corps was founded in 1741, as the body-guard of the Royalist governors; and was called out in the Stamp-Act and Hutchinson riots; and served in the Rhode-Island campaign against the British in 1778, and in the Dorr Rebellion. John Hancock was once its commander. It contributed hundreds of officers to the National army, in 1861-65, and also a full regiment (the 44th). The corps is the flower of the State militia, with veteran officers. It includes 300 men of the best families, who encamp and drill for a week every summer on their 50-acre campground at Hingham, where absolute military discipline prevails. The parade-uniform includes white coats. The battalion is made up of four companies.

The high-spired First Presbyterian Church is at Columbus Avenue and Isabella Street, with the French Catholic Church of Notre Dame des Victoires behind it; and opposite the People's Temple, an amphitheatrical Methodist church, seating 3,000 persons, and adorned with stained windows. Across Berkeley Street rises the noble and impressive brownstone building, erected in 1892 by and for the use of "The Youth's Companion," a juvenile paper, founded in 1827, and with a circulation of nearly 600,000 a week, — the greatest in the world. Parkman and Whittier, Howells and Trowbridge, Froude and Black, and Lords Lorne and Lytton, have been among its writers. Next door is the fire-proof structure erected by Col. A. A. Pope, who in 1877 introduced bicycling into America. Opposite is the Hoffman, an apartment hotel.

The Second Universalist Church, at Columbus Avenue and

Clarendon Street, pertaining to the foremost society of its sect, has a tall stone spire and fine memorial windows of stained glass. The church was founded in 1816, on School Street, and built here in 1871-72. S. H. Roblin is its pastor.

Dartmouth Street leads to the right to Copley Square; and to the left to the Normal and Rice Training School, for Boston teachers. At West-Canton Street is the Warren-Avenue Baptist Church, built in 1865, and once the pastorate of G. F. Pentecost. The society was founded in 1743, on Baldwin Place, at the North End. Looking back along Warren Avenue, where it enters Columbus Avenue, one sees the many-sided Church of the Disciples, erected in 1869, for a Unitarian society, founded in 1841, as "a free church, a social church; and one in which the members should take part;" and for higher spiritual culture, and to "co-operate in the study and practice of Christianity." Among its members were Samuel J. May, Gov. John A. Andrew, and Julia Ward Howe. James Freeman Clarke was pastor from 1841 to 1888, and Charles G. Ames is his successor.

The Union Church, at Columbus Avenue and West-Newton Street, pertains to a Congregational society founded in Essex Street in 1822. Nehemiah Adams was its pastor for 44 years. The church is a picturesque stone edifice, with an open timber roof, surrounded by lawns, and clad with ivy. Back of it, on West-Newton Street, is the famous Home for Little Wanderers, for rescuing and educating homeless children. It was formerly at the North End.

Beyond the broad Massachusetts Avenue is the Temple Adath Israel, a fashionable and influential Jewish synagogue, founded in 1885. Across Northampton Street is the immense Chickering piano factory. The making of pianos in America was begun in 1823 by Jonas Chickering, who was once toasted, at a banquet, as "like his pianos, Grand, Square, and Upright." Nearly 100,000 pianos have been made by this company.

## **TREMONT STREET**

Leaves Boston Common between the Touraine and Pelham, and runs across the entire South End. Beneath its roadway runs the Subway, as far south as Shawmut Avenue, where its cars and tracks come to the surface. The Children's Mission to the Children of the Destitute is at 277 Tremont Street; and at 66 Warrenton Street is the Y. W. C. A., a useful and lovely philanthropy.

## **CASTLE SQUARE**

Is overlooked by the imposing front of the Castle-Square Theatre, opened in 1894, and occupied by a capital stock company, for the production of opera, at popular prices. The building is fire-proof, of

imported white brick, and cost \$1,000,000. There are 1900 seats, and 18 private boxes. The noble classic portal, with its terra-cotta reliefs, leads to the grand foyer, with 16th-century decorations, Corinthian columns, enormous mirrors, and three domes with allegorical frescoes. The auditorium is one of the most beautiful in the world, with frescoes of the Twelve Hours on the proscenium arch, and in the great dome overhead an exquisite electrolier, bearing 350 lights in a gold filagree framing. The frescoes are by the decorators of the Metropolitan Opera House, and the Roma Theatre, at Rome. This playhouse has been singularly successful in giving fine music at low prices.

Castle Street was named in 1708, probably because of the wharf on its seaward end, used by passengers bound to and from the Castle, the Provincial fortress on Castle Island. It was the most southerly street in Boston.

Odd-Fellows' Hall, at Tremont and Berkeley Streets, is a stately and spacious white-granite edifice, built in 1871-72, and occupied mainly by lodge and banquet rooms.

Berkeley Temple, at Berkeley Street and Warren Avenue, has a tall telescopic spire, of unique ugliness. The Congregational society founded on Pine Street in 1827, built this edifice in 1862. It is now a modern institutional church, with hundreds of trained volunteer helpers continually engaged in fraternal and philanthropic works. This part of the city is densely populated by bread-winners of the better classes, dwelling in innumerable boarding-houses, and naturally very lonely and comfortless. The Berkeley Temple gives them many daily, social, literary, and musical advantages, besides a fair amount of religious training, if they like.

The Young Women's Christian Association, at 40 Berkeley Street, has a large and handsome building, with a hall, gymnasium and library, literary classes, and a training-school for domestics. The association protects young working-women, and furnishes them with cheap board and many entertainments and comforts. It benefits 15,000 women a year, in its 16 departments.

Parker Memorial Hall, at Berkeley and Appleton Streets, is the scene of liberal religious services, and commemorates Theodore Parker, the reformer and divine. Back of it is Paine Memorial Hall, erected by free-thinkers in memory of Thomas Paine.

The Clarendon-Street Baptist Church, just off Tremont Street, has a brick steeple. It was founded, on Federal Street, in 1827; and the late Dr. A. J. Gordon held the pastorate for more than quarter of a century. Just back is the



**ENGLISH  
HIGH AND  
LATIN  
SCHOOL,**

The largest and costliest free public-school building in the world. Its great quadrangles are surrounded by 48 class-rooms, and numerous assembly-halls, laboratories, and libraries. The gymnasium is spacious; and the immense drill-hall (the pupils receive military training) has thick plank floors, calked, and laid on concrete. The building was erected in 1877-81, at a cost of \$750,000, in Renaissance architecture. The English High School was founded in 1821, and occupies the eastern half of the structure. The Latin School, founded in 1635, has the western half. This venerable school has included among its pupils, Franklin, Hancock, Sam Adams, Paine, and Hooper, five signers of the Declaration of Independence; Govs. Bowdoin and Eustis; Judges Dana and Dawes; Drs. Warren and Bowditch; Mayors Otis, Eliot, and Prince; Bishops Fitzpatrick, Dehon, and Phillips Brooks; John Hull, Adino Paddock, Benjamin Church, R. C. Winthrop, C. F. Adams, F. J. Child, W. M. Evarts, Cotton Mather, J. F. Clarke, Tuckerman, Furness, Everett, Devens, Motley, Parkman, Emerson, Hillard, Beecher, Sumner. "Its first masters might have seen Shakespeare act in his own plays; its second master preceded John Milton." Here is Greenough's fine statue of the Alma Mater resting on a shield which bears the names of the many Latin-School boys who died in the War of the Rebellion. There were 287 Latin-School graduates in the Federal army. Benzoni's marble group, "The Flight from Pompeii," is in the High-School vestibule.

The Shawmut Church, at Tremont and Brookline Streets, is distinguished by a fine Lombard clock-tower and a rich interior. The society was founded in 1845, and erected this house in 1864. E. B. Webb was pastor in 1860-85; and W. E. Griffis in 1886-93.

The Church of the Unity is an advanced Unitarian society, occupying a gray classic temple built in 1861, on West-Newton Street. The celebrated liberal leader, Minot J. Savage, theologian, poet and orator, was pastor of the Unity from 1874 to 1896. The Girls' High School and Latin School occupy the big brick building next to the church, with 1300 pupils.

The Tremont-Street Methodist Church is a fine Gothic structure, of Roxbury stone, with two spires, at West-Concord Street. It was designed by Hammatt Billings, in 1862.

The Boston Base-Ball Club has its spacious grounds at Walpole Street, with a fine grand-stand. Vast crowds, and enthusiastic, come to the match-games of the league clubs.

**WASH-  
INGTON  
STREET,**

The main thoroughfare of Boston, traverses the South End to Roxbury, just beyond Boston Common crossing Eliot Street, the noisy bier-halls route to the Providence station; and Kneeland Street, leading to the Old-Colony and Albany stations. Just off Kneeland, on Harrison Avenue, is St. James's Church, a huge Catholic shrine, with a basilica interior supported upon a score of pillars of polished Aberdeen granite. Here have been held religious services in the Syro-Chaldaic language, for the Arabic-speaking colonists in this part of Boston.

The Hollis-Street Theatre, just off Washington Street, is the court theatre of the best people, with unexcelled star attractions. It is built within the walls of the Hollis-Street Unitarian Church, organized in 1732, and the scene of the pastoral labors of Mather Byles, John Pierpont, and Thomas Starr King.

Down Bennet Street is seen the Boston Dispensary, founded in 1796. On Dix Place William Lloyd Garrison lived, in 1853-64.

The Salvation-Army barracks is at 886 Washington Street, near Pine, where the knee-drills, testimonies, vociferous hymns, "War Cries," and tambourines are much in evidence.

The Columbia Theatre, at 978 Washington Street (corner of Motte), was opened in 1891. It occupies the walls of the old Catholic Pro-Cathedral, which have been tricked out with odd Oriental ornaments. The Wells Memorial Working Men's Institute, at 987 Washington Street, founded by rich citizens, as a memorial of city-missionary Wells, has a casino, coffee-house, gymnasium, and savings-bank, and rooms for games, billiards, reading, talking, and various classes. Each member pays \$1.00 a year.

The Boston Independent Fusiliers, at 994 Washington Street, were organized in 1787, and sent four companies to the War of the Rebellion. The active Fusiliers form a company in the First Regiment; and their veterans yearly parade in scarlet-coated splendor, in a battalion of four thin companies, and partake of a banquet, or listen to a sermon.

The Church of the Holy Trinity, to the right, on Shawmut Avenue, has a tall spire, and stone walls. It is conducted by Jesuits, for the German people in this vicinity. Near by, on Middlesex Street, is the Turner-Hall and the German theatre. Up the narrow little Lucas Street (corner of Village) is the School of Veterinary Medicine of Harvard University, with its hospital for horses, cattle, and dogs.

St. Stephen's Church, on Florence Street, running from Washington Street eastward, is an institutional Episcopal society, with celibate clergy, a colony from the Cowley Fathers' church on Bowdoin Street, which, in 1892, secured this edifice, built and occupied in 1848-94 by the migrated parish of the Messiah. Eastward are slums populated by Jews, Turks, and Italians.

**THE BOSTON  
NECK  
FORTS,**

Near the line of Dover Street, defended the isthmus at its narrowest point. A military detachment was stationed here in 1631, as a defence against Indians, and soon afterward a line of palisades was erected here, to be replaced later by an embrasured brick parapet with two gates, to defend against a sudden attack by the Indians. In 1710 a powerful breastwork of stone, brick, and earth, with great gates, was erected here. The gates were closed at a certain hour in the evening, after which no one could pass.

Parts of these military works were exposed by drain-diggers, in 1860, in front of the southwest corner of the Grand Theatre. Gen. Gage stationed the 59th Regiment here, with ten cannon; and later he had 23 guns here, with 28 in the advanced battery (at Canton Street), moats, drawbridges, abattis, and floating batteries, under Lord Percy. Many a hot bombardment passed between these works and the American lines at Roxbury.

Dover Street, crossing Washington Street on its way from South Boston toward the Back Bay, has long lines of haggard old houses, inhabited largely by business mediums and professional fakirs. It represents the pathetic stages of social decay.

The New Grand Theatre, at Dover and Washington Streets, is a democratic vaudeville resort, with low prices and continuous performances. The Green-Store Battery of the British defensive lines stood on this site. A little farther south is the Grand Opera House, a spacious cheap theatre.

**BOSTON  
NECK**

Was sometimes blocked up by the bowsprits of vessels on the adjacent bays. So many people wandered off aside into peril of drowning on foggy days, that the Colony had the road fenced in. Later, sportsmen haunted this narrow strand, for sea-birds; and grim Puritan men-at-arms were stationed here Sundays, to prevent this amusement.

The Temple Ohabei Shalom, on Union-Park Street, is an aristocratic synagogue, occupying the church built for and occupied in 1862-87 by Edward Everett Hale's Unitarian society.

The Cathedral of the Holy Cross, at Washington and Union-Park

Streets, is an enormous stone structure, the largest church in New England, and dominating the buildings about it with a sombre majesty. It is larger than Vienna, Pisa, Strasburg, Salisbury and most of the other cathedrals of Europe. The dimensions are 364 by 170 feet, and the style is English Gothic, in its earlier and severer forms. It was built in 1867-75. The spire is to be 300 feet high. The vast nave is 120 feet high to its rich roof of wood mosaic, with lines of bronzed metal columns, and many brilliant stained-glass windows. Among these are the Finding of the True Cross, and the Exaltation of the True Cross, in the transepts, each covering 800 square feet; and the chancel windows illustrate the Nativity, Crucifixion, and Ascension. There is an exquisite western rose-window. The organ has 5,292 pipes; and the high altar is a beautiful work in rare marbles. The crypts are for the burial of the hierarchy. The Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament has the altar from the Franklin-Street Cathedral. In front of the Cathedral is Buyens's bronze statue of Columbus, dedicated in 1892. In the rear is the archbishop's residence.

Blackstone Square and Franklin Square are separated from each other by Washington Street, and contain five acres of trees and lawns. There are many paths and benches here for the crowded population around about. To the right, beyond Blackstone Square, is the Every-Day Church, a tireless and beneficent Universalist institutional church.

**THE NEW-  
ENGLAND  
CONSER-  
VATORY**

Of Music fronts on Franklin Square, and occupies the former St.-James Hotel, with instruction-rooms, and boarding accommodations for 600 girls. It was founded by Dr. Eben Tourjeé, in 1867, and has 16 departments, 100 instructors, and 1700 pupils, the largest conservatory in the world.

Boston College, just east of the Conservatory, is a very prosperous Jesuit school, founded in 1860, and instructing 400 pupils. Alongside is the great Jesuit Church of the Immaculate Conception, built in 1857-61, of white granite, in classic architecture. The brilliant white interior is lined with Ionic colonnades, and adorned with pictures and images. This church gives the finest Catholic music in Boston. Opposite, the Sisters of Charity have their Home for Destitute Catholic Children. Going from Harrison Avenue down Stoughton Street, opposite Boston College, you soon reach the long embattled front and frowning military towers of the East Armory, built in 1891, and occupied by the 9th Regiment, M. V. M., a hard-fighting Irish command, which lost 863 men killed and wounded in



the War of the Rebellion. Across Stoughton Street is the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, the largest in America, and dating from 1876-92. In connection is the thoroughly equipped Medical School of Boston University, with 170 students. These are very commodious modern brick buildings, in pleasant grounds, with lawns and trees and flowers opposite the City Hospital.

#### **THE CITY HOSPITAL**

Lifts its handsome Italian dome at the end of the vista from Washington Street, eastward, down Worcester Square. Matthew Arnold was captivated with Worcester Square, and said that "For London such a square would be fashionable always."

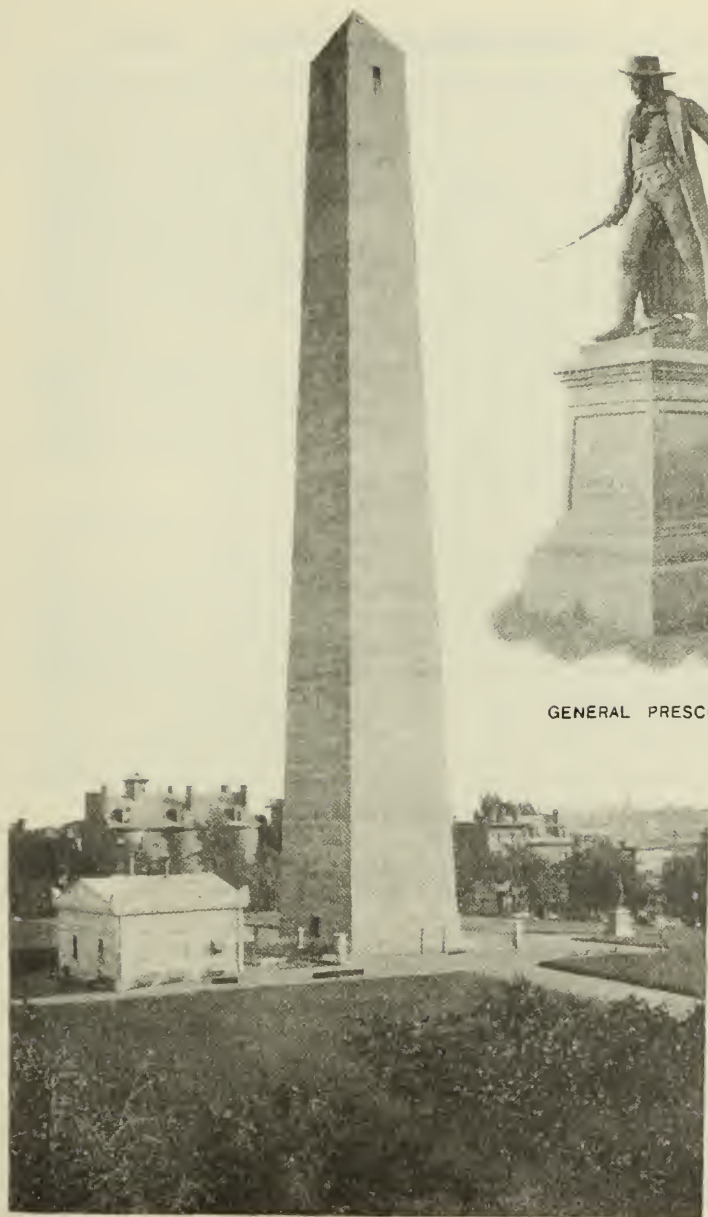
This hospital, begun in 1861, and opened in 1864, has 28 buildings, erected at a cost of \$3,000,000, on 14 acres of ground on Massachusetts and Harrison Avenues. It is one of the finest municipal hospitals in the world, with 800 beds, 80 members of the medical and surgical staff, and 125 nurses. It costs \$275,000 a year to run, and most of its patients are free. The buildings are pleasantly surrounded with lawns and flowers. The seven southern buildings date from 1892-95, and cost \$500,000. They form the best built and arranged infectious-diseases hospital in America. The power-house and the ambulance department, back on Albany Street, merit notice.

Washington Street crosses Massachusetts Avenue, which leads twenty miles from the harbor-side to Burlington. The park-like section between Washington and Tremont Streets is the former Chester Square, celebrated in Howells's novels as "Naukeen Square."

The George Tavern stood in 1720 on the northwest corner of Washington and Northampton Streets, with 18 acres of orchards and gardens. In 1775 a sortie of the British destroyed the house, which the Americans had been using as an advanced post. Here Washington, Gates, and Mifflin rode every day to look out upon the inactive British lines. In 1824 Lafayette was received at this point, where there was an arch inscribed:

"We bow not the neck; we bend not the knee,  
But our hearts, Lafayette! we surrender to thee,"

On Camden Street is the house of the Scots' Charitable Society, founded in 1657. The Grayhound Tavern, nearly on the site of the Blue Store, was opened in 1645, and had a wide renown for its excellent punch. Here the recruits for the old French war were mustered; and here Washington dwelt for some time.



GENERAL PRESCOTT.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

## CHARLESTOWN.

Street-cars run from near the United-States Hotel every five minutes to Charlestown. Bunker-Hill and Navy-Yard cars bear those names.

The English settled at the Indian Mishawum in 1628, naming it after King Charles. It was burnt by the British in 1775; became a city in 1847; and joined Boston in 1873. There are 40,000 inhabitants. A bronze tablet low down on the old City Hall, on City Square, tells that on that site stood in 1629 the Great House, the seat of Provincial government. There are interesting portraits in the Public Library above, and 30,000 books.

Main Street curves away among old-time houses around the hills to Somerville. A wooden house on the right is marked by a tablet as the birthplace of S. F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph. Beyond, Phipps Street leads through an unsavory slum to the old cemetery with John Harvard's grave and monument. Near by rise the frowning granite walls of the State Prison, founded in 1804.

The U.-S. Navy Yard is open to visitors. It was founded in 1800, and now finds but little use. There are 100 barracks, rope-walks, arsenals, etc., on its 87 acres, with an immense granite dry-dock, and pleasant trees, lawns, and avenues, gun-parks, and mounds of shot and shell. The receiving-ship is the "Wabash," built in 1855, and a fiery fighter at Fort Hatteras, Port Royal, and Fort Pulaski. Here were built the famous frigates "Independence," "Hartford," "Cumberland," and "Merrimac," and several monitors.

On the old Training Field are huge bronze tablets with the names of the patriots killed at Bunker Hill; and also the Charlestown Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, by Milmore.

### **BUNKER- HILL MON- UMENT,**

Built in 1825-42, of Quincy granite, is 30 feet square at the base, and 221 feet high. The top is reached by 294 stairs, and superbly overlooks the city and the sea, and the far mountains, Wachusett and Monadnock. Here are two quaint Provincial cannon. Dexter's statue of Warren is in the lodge; and Story's noble bronze statue of Col. Prescott stands in the main path. On a June night of 1775, Prescott led his 1500 New-England volunteers here, and fortified; and at morning was attacked by 4,000 Royal troops, whom he and Putnam repulsed twice, and then they stormed his redoubt. The British lost 1154; the Americans, 441; and Charlestown was burned during the fight. Massachusetts sent more troops into the armies of the Revolution than did all the Southern colonies united.

## EAST BOSTON AND CHELSEA.

Street-cars pass the corner of Essex and Washington Streets every four minutes, bound for East Boston. The powerful steam ferry-boats cross the mouth of Charles River, with fine harbor views. East Boston had only one family in 1833, but now numbers 40,000 inhabitants, with ship-yards and dry-docks, factories and ironworks, elevators and sugar-houses. It is an island, girded about with shipping, and the docks of the colossal 8,000-ton Leyland and Cunard ocean-steamships. On their wharves are the freight terminals and elevators of the railways from the West.

Maverick Square is overlooked by the Maverick House; and Central Square by small stores; and from the heights of Belmont Square, the harbor may be studied like a map. Wood-Island Park, with its eighty acres of recreation-grounds, its bath-houses, gymnasiums, and fine harbor-views lies to the northward.

### CHELSEA

May be reached by street-cars from East Boston, or by ferry up the Mystic River, or by train, from the Union Station, in 14 minutes. It has 30,000 inhabitants, with rope-walks, stove-foundries, art-potteries, rubber factories, Low's tile works, and the Forbes Lithograph factory. At one end is the U.-S. Naval Hospital, built in 1836-65, with 75 acres of pleasant park-grounds, overlooking the Mystic River; and at the other end, on the far-viewing Powder-Horn Hill, stands the Massachusetts Soldiers' Home, where 350 veterans of the War of the Rebellion are supported and tenderly cared for from private generosity. A five-cent street-car ride from Scollay Square, Boston, leads through Chelsea, to Crescent Beach.

### REVERE BEACH,

Nearly a league long, makes a singularly beautiful curve, from Crescent Beach to the mouth of the Saugus River, with broad and interesting sea-views, diversified by the far-projecting peninsula of Nahant, and the rocky islands at the mouth of Boston Harbor. This was a dishevelled and shanty-strewn resort of the "doughnut democracy" until the Metropolitan Park Commission took it in 1895 and spent \$1,000,000 here, cleaning off the shabby houses, moving back the railway, building a drive-way and promenade along the crest, and restoring the complete and impressive continuity of the open beach. A light surf rolls up the long shining sands, and westward the rugged cliffs of Saugus rise beyond the salt-marshes.

Revere Beach may be reached by the Revere-Beach Railroad (20 minutes), the Boston and Maine Railroad, or the electric cars.



## SALEM AND LYNN.

By Boston & Maine Railroad from the Union Station to Salem, in 28 minutes. By Revere-Beach Railroad, Boston to Lynn, 30 minutes. By steamboats from Boston several times daily. By street-cars from Scollay Square, Boston, every 15 minutes, by Charlestown and Chelsea, and across the salty Saugus Marshes, to Lynn, in 10 miles (1 hour; 15 cents), and Salem in 16 miles (112 minutes; 25 cents). Get the illustrated "Visitor's Guide to Salem," at 283 Washington Street, Boston.

Salem, a city of 32,000 inhabitants, founded four years earlier than Boston, and once the only American port for East-Indian commerce, is crowded with historic memories, quaint houses, and rich collections. One-sixth of the American armed ships in the War of 1812 were from this town, which also sent 3,000 soldiers to the War of the Rebellion.

The Essex Institute (founded in 1848), at 132 Essex Street, has made large collections in the history, science, and art of Essex County, a very interesting historical museum, many paintings of high merit (by Copley, Vinton, etc.), and a large library (open daily). In the rear stands, disused, the oldest of Puritan meeting-houses, used by the First Church from 1634 to 1670, and after that occupied as a school and a tavern. In its quaint little interior, with gallery and pointed roof, stands Hawthorne's desk, and other curiosities. Plummer Hall, at 134 Essex Street, on the site of W. H. Prescott's birthplace, has the Athenæum Library of 22,000 books.

The Peabody Academy of Science, at 161 Essex Street, in East-India Marine Hall (built in 1824), has enormous collections in Essex-County natural history, and maritime, East-Indian, African, Japanese, and other curiosities (open from 9 to 5). It was endowed in 1867 with \$140,000 by George Peabody, of London. The Armory of the Cadets (organized in 1785), at 136 Essex Street, is on the site of Gov. Simon Bradstreet's home.

The new Court-House has a superb law-library hall, with a gigantic fire-place, and Vinton's portraits of Judges Lord and Choate, and Ames's of Rufus Choate. Hunt's famous portrait of Chief-Justice Shaw is in this building; where also may be seen the witch pins and testimonies. The Public Library occupies the old Bertram mansion, at Essex and Monroe Streets, with 30,000 books and some fine paintings.

Hawthorne was born in the 17th-century house, now 21 Union Street, in 1804; and back of it, at 10½ Herbert Street, he dwelt 16

years. In the front room at 14 Mall Street, where he lived in 1847-50, Hawthorne wrote "The Scarlet Letter." No. 53 Charter Street is the spidery house of "Dr. Grimshawe's Secret"; and at 34 Turner Street still stands the prototype (built in 1662) of "The House of the Seven Gables." In the Custom House, built in 1818, with its quaint portico and cupola, Hawthorne worked as surveyor, in 1846-49. The house at 310 Essex Street, was occupied by Roger Williams in 1635-36, and is also called "The Old Witch house." N. Bowditch and Samuel Johnson were born in the house in the rear of 14 Brown Street; Timothy Pickering, Washington's cabinet officer, in the beautiful house on Broad Street, near Cambridge, built in 1649, and still in the family; Benj. Peirce, at 35 Warren Street; W. W. Story, at 26 Winter Street; John Rogers, the sculptor, and "John Phoenix," the wit, at the southwest corner of Washington and Lynde Streets; W. C. Endicott, Cleveland's Secretary of War, at 114 Derby Street (he lives in the fine colonial mansion built by Cabot, in 1747, at 365 Essex Street); Gen. F. W. Lander, at 5 Barton Square; Gen. Ward, Gordon's predecessor in command of the Chinese armies, at Derby and Carlton Streets; and Joseph H. Choate, the lawyer, on Essex Street, near Washington. An inscribed tablet on the First Church shows the site of the First Provincial Congress, in 1774; and a monument commemorates the affair of 1775, when Lieut.-Col. Leslie and 300 British troops were held up by the Salem militia, the first armed resistance to the King's troops in America. A bronze tablet at Washington and Lynde Streets shows the place of the trials for witchcraft in 1692. Pilgrims also visit the ancient Ward, Narbonne (1680), and Derby and other historic mansions; the colonial graveyards on Broad and Charter Streets; Gallows Hill, where nearly a score of witches were put to death; and the sea-shore Willows.

Reached by street-cars in 15 minutes (5 cents), was **PEABODY**, the birthplace and burial-place of George Peabody, the London millionaire philanthropist. Here he founded the Peabody Institute, with a bequest of \$200,000; which preserves a portrait of Queen Victoria, painted on a jewelled sheet of gold, and given by the Queen to George Peabody. It cost \$30,000.

Reached by a 5-cent car-ride from Salem, has Gov. **DANVERS**, Endicott's pear-tree, planted in 1630; the birthplace of Gen. Israel Putnam; the headquarters of Gen. Gage in 1774; the superb \$1,500,000 State Insane Asylum on Hathorne Hill; and many memorials of the witchcraft days. On the delightful Oak Knoll estate, John G. Whittier, the Quaker poet, spent most of his latter years.

## LYNN

Has 56,000 inhabitants, and is the foremost city in the world in making shoes. Less than a mile west of the station is the Common, with the stately City Hall, an imposing soldiers' monument (Lynn sent out 3,270 soldiers), and the ornate St. Stephen's Church. East of the station is the sea-shore, with handsome streets and dwellings, and the routes to Nahant and Swampscott. Cars run to Lynn Woods, the largest city park in America, covering 3,000 acres of Trosach-like rocky hills and lakes. Therein is Dungeon Rock, where spiritualists have cut a tunnel 135 feet long, through hard porphyritic rock, in the vain search for pirates' gold.

## MALDEN, MEDFORD, AND MIDDLESEX FELS.

By railroad from Boston Union Station, in 12 to 18 minutes. Or by street-cars, every 5 minutes, from Scollay Square to Malden, in 6½ miles, 50 minutes, for 5 cents.

Malden, with 23,000 inhabitants and many factories, was the birthplace of Adoniram Judson, the famous missionary. Near its centre is the Public Library, a beautiful stone building partly enclosing a green lawn, and containing 30,000 books and several precious paintings. It was designed by H. H. Richardson, the architect; and paid for by E. S. Converse, whose immense rubber-shoe factories, the largest in the world, nearly support Malden. On one side is the handsome and rambling brownstone First Baptist Church; and on the other side is the impressive gray-brick mansion of Davenport. Opposite rise the walls of the High School.

2 miles from Malden (street-cars), has 11,000 inhabitants. The Royall mansion rises from groves of elms and beeches, on Medford Street. It was built in 1737; and after its Tory owner, Col. Isaac Royall, fled into the British lines, in 1775, it became the headquarters of Gens. Stark, Lee, and Sullivan. It is well-preserved, and has charming Colonial wainscotted interiors. The low brick building in which Royall kept his 27 negro slaves forms one end of the pebbled courtyard. The Cradock Bridge crosses the Mystic River near Medford Square, on the line of Paul Revere's ride. Tufts College, a prosperous co-educational Universalist institution, with 470 students, has fine buildings on the far-viewing College Hill, with a park of 100 acres. Its Museum of Natural History, endowed by P. T. Barnum, has Jumbo's stuffed skin, and myriads of other curiosities. The once-

famous industry of building clipper-ships is now extinct here. Near the old ship-yards is the Cradock house, the oldest in Massachusetts, which was built in 1634. The rum-distilleries which have made Medford's name notorious are still in operation.

One of the famous Metropolitan parks, covers 3,200 acres, a public domain rich in cliffs and cascades, lakes and streams, rugged hills and shadowy glens, with far-away views of the blue sea. The growing forests are dotted with pine-groves and hemlocks, and charming sylvan scenery surrounds the roads that wind around the precipices and ponds. Here is the romantic Spot Pond, discovered and named by Gov. Winthrop in 1632, and covering 283 acres; Cheese Rock, where the rueful Puritans ate a scanty luncheon; Virginia Wood, with its tall white pines; and other interesting localities. Fells, Wyoming, Stoneham, Melrose, and Medford railroad stations are on the edge of the great park. The Fellsway is a new 4-mile boulevard from Broadway Park in Somerville, to Bear's Den and Pine Hill, in the Fells; and the Mystic-Valley Parkway,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, lies to the westward, along the pleasant Mystic Lakes and Abbajona River.

**THE  
MIDDLESEX  
FELLS,**

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## **SOMERVILLE AND WOBURN.**

By railway from North Union Station, Boston; or by street-cars every few minutes from Park and Scollay Squares.

Somerville has 45,000 inhabitants, with leagues of suburban homes, and many local factories. On Central Hill rises the Public Library, with 35,000 books; and the High Schools. This far-viewing Acropolis height is also crowned by a redoubt, armed with four 8-inch siege-guns. The inscription tells that "This Battery was erected by the City in 1885, and is within the lines of the 'French Redoubt,' which was thrown up by the American troops under Gen. Israel Putnam, immediately after the Battle of Bunker Hill, and later became part of the besieging lines of Boston in 1775-76. The guns were donated by Congress, and were in service during the late Civil War." Part of the Revolutionary parapet is included in this redoubt.

The picturesque Old Powder House, rising like a gigantic minie-ball from a pretty park in West Somerville (cars from Central Hill or Union Square), bears this significant inscription: "This Old Mill, built by John Mallett on a site purchased in 1703-4, was deeded, in 1747, to the 'Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New



England', and for many years was used as a public Powder House. On September 1, 1774, General Gage seized the 250 half-barrels of gunpowder stored within it, and thereby provoked the great assembly of the following day on Cambridge Common. The first occasion on which our patriotic forefathers met in arms to oppose the tyranny of King George III. In 1775, it became the magazine of the American army besieging Boston." Drake, the historian, calls this "by far the most remarkable object to be seen in the vicinity of Boston."

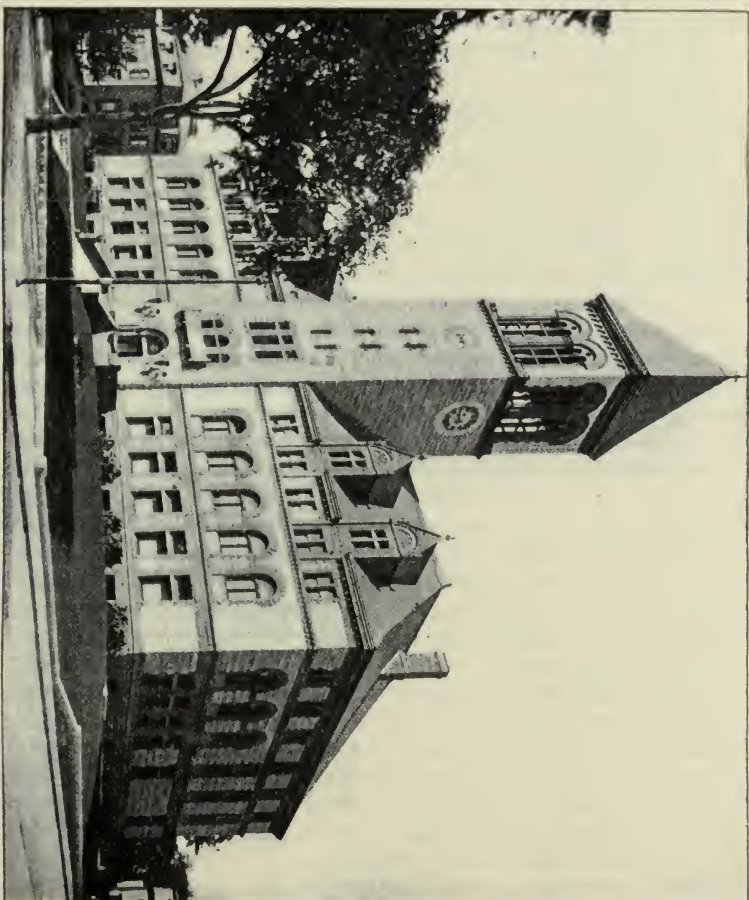
**WOBURN,** 25 minutes from the North Union Station, the little city of tanneries, has an æsthetic jewel in its singularly beautiful Public Library, designed by H. H. Richardson. The long stone walls, cloistered portal, polygonal museum, red tiled roof, and richly carved tower, rise from spacious lawns. This institution was endowed by C. B. Winn, with \$227,000; and has 40,000 books, three-score of paintings, and antique Provincial furniture and weapons. Street-cars run hourly to North Woburn, where is the house in which Count Rumford was born, in 1753; and the fine mansion of Col. Baldwin, the discoverer and improver of the Baldwin apple.

Winchester, on the car-line between Boston and Woburn, has pleasant villas, the charming Mystic Lakes, and a handsome town-house and public library, with a Tiffany window showing the history of book-making.

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## CAMBRIDGE, AND HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Street-cars from Tremont and Boylston Streets cross the beautiful Back-Bay District, and enter the famous old university city by the long Harvard Bridge. Other cars run from Bowdoin Square, crossing the ancient West-Boston Bridge, so often praised in the writings of the illustrious dwellers in Cambridge, Longfellow and Lowell, Holmes and Howells. It may be well to go one way and return the other, with fine inspiring views of the Charles-River Basin. In East Cambridge are many factories, making the Revere sugars, Ginn text-books, Squire pork-products, Page boxes, etc.; and also the Middlesex-County buildings. The first printing-press in America was set up in Cambridge, in 1639, and now she has the famous University Press, and Houghton's Riverside Press. The latter employs 600 persons, with handsome buildings, in a four-acre park along Charles River. Cambridge has 15,000 factory-hands,



CAMBRIDGE CITY HALL.

with a yearly product of \$36,000,000. The noble stone City Hall, with its long front drawn back upon high terraces, and with a fine central tower, was given by F. H. Rindge, who also gave the very handsome Public-Library building, of stone, in the round-arched manner (containing 50,000 books), and the land for the High School, opposite; besides erecting and maintaining the thoroughly equipped Manual Training School. His gifts exceed \$1,000,000.

Cambridge has spent \$800,000 on its parks: Cambridge Field and Rindge Field, and the riverside parkways. Near Mount Auburn is the beautiful water-park, of 330 acres, surrounding Fresh Pond, with a three-mile drive-way; and not far from Harvard are the spacious athletic grounds of Soldiers' Field, and the Longfellow Marshes on the Charles.

Cambridge was founded because the Puritans feared that French fleets might destroy Boston, by Dudley, a soldier of Henri IV., and others, and 1,000 acres here were enclosed by fortifications, to keep out Indians, bears, and wolves. When Harvard began its work, King Charles I. and Richelieu were in power; the Thirty-Years' War drowned Germany in blood; Galileo was studying the stars, and Shakespeare had been dead only twenty years.

The illustrious crown of American education, was founded here in 1636, by the Legislature; which **HARVARD UNIVERSITY,** two years later, gave it the name of a young clergyman who had bequeathed to it £850 and his library. It has 4,000 students; with medical, dental, and veterinary schools in Boston, and academic, law, divinity, and scientific schools here. Its property equals \$12,000,000. The Yard covers 23 acres, with 22 buildings; and many dormitories, and society and other college buildings are near, amid "the elmy quiet of the dear old Cambridge streets."

The handsome \$10,000 gateway gives entrance between the bel-fried Harvard Hall, built in 1765, and the ivy-clad Massachusetts Hall (1720), once a barrack for Revolutionary soldiers (note the sun-dial). Entering the grassy and tree-shaded quadrangle, we see the Gothic Matthews Hall (1872), of dormitories, south of Massachusetts; the brick Grays Hall (1863), of dormitories; and back of it the wooden Wadsworth House (1726); the granite Boylston Hall (1858), with great scientific collections; and Gore Hall (1838), the home of the vast library of 480,000 books, and many fine portraits. On the east side are the mansard-roofed brick Weld Hall (1872), a dormitory; the white-granite University Hall (1815), opposite the gate-way; Thayer Hall (1870), a dormitory; and Sever

Hall (1880), back of Thayer, nobly planned by Richardson. The Appleton Chapel (1858), of yellow stone, and the heavy-pillared Fogg Art Museum, with its pictures, are in this corner. Holworthy Hall (1812) forms the north side of the quad. On the west are Stoughton (1805) and Hollis (1763) Halls, dormitories, where dwelt Brooks, Holmes, Everett, Hale, Prescott, Thoreau, Emerson, Sumner, etc.; in the rear being Holden Chapel, built in 1744. Across Cambridge Street are the plain Lawrence Scientific School, and the Jefferson Physical Laboratory; the admirably equipped colonial Hemenway Gymnasium (1819); and the very beautiful Austin Hall, the Law School, one of Richardson's Romanesque works, in red, yellow, and blue stone.

Memorial Hall, 310 by 115 feet, with a tower 200 feet high, was built by the graduates, in 1870-76, at a cost of \$422,000: with the Sanders Theatre, for public exercises; the Memorial Vestibule, 115 feet long and 58 high, with the names of 136 Harvard men who died in the Federal army, inscribed on marble tablets; and the magnificent dining-hall, 164 by 60 feet, and 80 feet high (larger than any in England), where 1,100 students take food daily. It has a remarkable open timber roof; a vast western window, with the arms of the University, the Commonwealth, and the Republic; and 18 superb stained-glass pictured windows, contributed by the classes. In front of the high wainscot are scores of notable and interesting portraits by Copley, Stuart, Vinton, Hunt, and others, and busts by Powers, Crawford, etc. (Catalogues near entrance). Outside the cloister is French's grand bronze statue of John Harvard, erected in 1884. Divinity Avenue leads to the Divinity School (Unitarian intone) and its library; and to the Agassiz Museum of Comparative Zoology, and the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, with millions of specimens. The Blaschka glass flowers are of singular beauty. The broad parks of the Observatory and Botanic Garden occupy a hill half-a-mile northwest. Radcliffe College, on Garden Street, has 400 women students, availing of the Harvard instructors, collections, and diplomas.

Cambridge Common, close to the Yard, has Gould's vigorous bronze statue of the Puritan pioneer, Bridge; and a costly monument to 346 Cambridge volunteers slain in the War of 1861-65. Around its base are British and French cannon, captured by Ethan Allen, at Crown Point in 1775, and used in bombarding Boston. The Common was the grand parade-ground of the American army in 1775-76. Just west, in front of the Shepard Church, is the venerable elm under which Washington took command of the army.





WASHINGTON ELM AND SHEPARD CHURCH, CAMBRIDGE.

Across from the Yard, west, is the ancient First Church, and Christ Church, an Episcopal shrine, built in 1761. Brattle Street leads from Harvard Square to the Vassall House, built in 1700; and the Episcopal Theological School, with handsome stone Gothic dormitories, refectory and library, and the exquisite St. John's Church, surrounding an open grassy quadrangle.

**LONG-  
FELLOW'S  
HOUSE,**

Just beyond, on terraces in broad and pleasant grounds, was built in 1759, by the Tory Col. Vassall, of brick covered with wood, and occupied by Washington during the eight months of the siege of Boston; and by Longfellow from 1837 to 1882.

His family dwell there now. The general's office and the poet's study were in the first-floor room, towards the college. "Hyperion" and "Voices of the Night" were written in the chamber overhead, the sleeping-room of Washington and Longfellow. Across the street is the Longfellow Memorial Park, to keep open the view to Charles River. Lowell's house, Elmwood, farther out on Brattle Street (the ancient "Tory Row"), was built in 1760, and occupied by Lowell for many years. He died here in 1891. Some of his best poems and essays came from the third-floor room.

**MOUNT  
AUBURN,**

The first garden-cemetery in the world, dates from 1831, and covers 136 acres of beautiful hills, dales, flower-beds, and ponds. It is open daily, except Sundays, until sundown, and may be reached by the Fitchburg Railroad from Boston in 19 minutes, or by street-cars from Harvard Square. The cathedralesque old chapel contains Greenough's statue of Winthrop, Crawford's of James Otis, Rogers's of John Adams, and Story's of Joseph Story; and in front is Milmore's colossal Sphinx, in memory of slain Union soldiers. In this cemetery are buried 32,000 persons, including Agassiz, Spurzheim, Bowditch, Asa Gray, Ticknor, Sparks, Felton, Fields, Palfrey, Willis, Pierpont, Quincy, R. C. Winthrop, Burlingame, Channing, Rufus Choate, T. W. Parsons, Dorothea L. Dix, Fanny Fern, Dr. Howe, and the Universalist apostles, John Murray and Hosea Ballou. Phillips Brooks is near the old chapel; Lowell, left of the gateway; Longfellow and Parkman, on Indian Ridge; Holmes, on Lime Avenue; and Sumner and Everett, Edwin Booth and Charlotte Cushman, near the far-viewing tower on the hill. The new chapel is English Perpendicular Gothic.

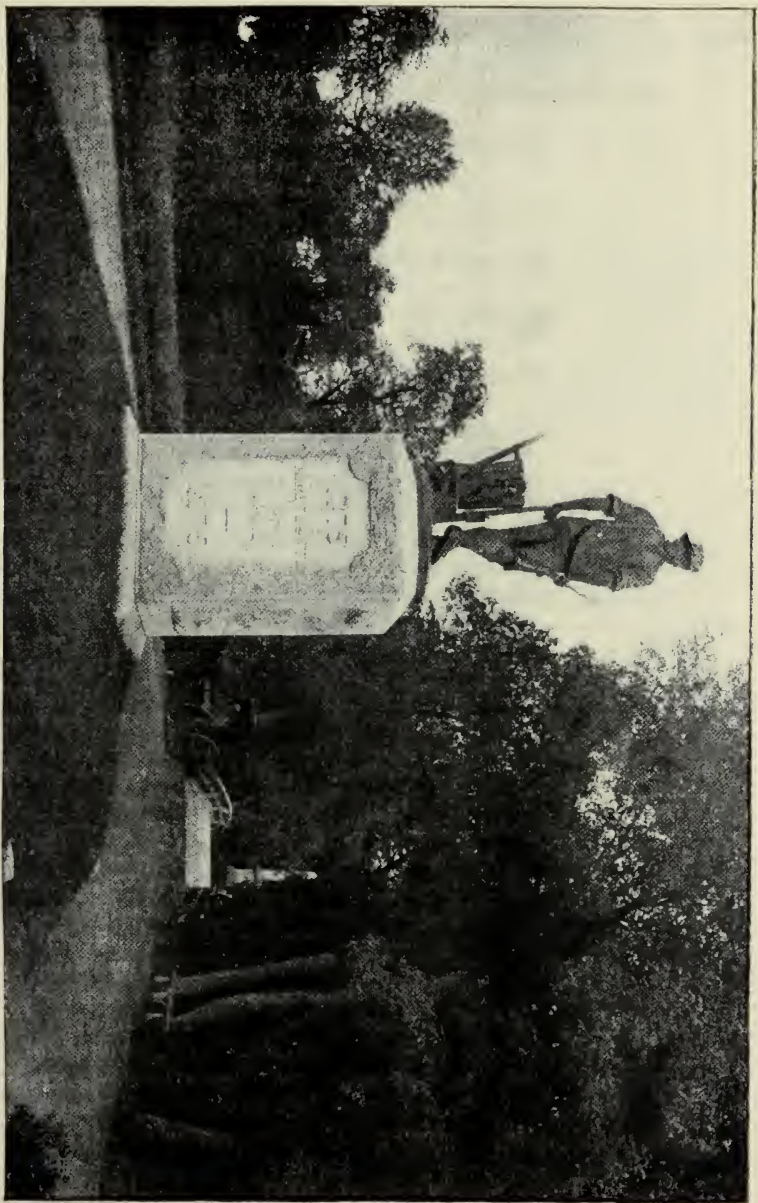
## LEXINGTON AND CONCORD.

Trains run from the North Union Station, Boston, to Arlington, Lexington, and Concord, in 16, 27, and 43 minutes. Street-cars run from Bowdoin Square or Boylston Street every 15 minutes through Cambridge to Arlington and Arlington Heights.

Arlington is a pleasant village, amid rich market-gardens, and near the charming Spy Pond, on whose shore J. T. Trowbridge dwelt for many years. Tall inscribed granite tablets by the roadside mark localities famous in history; and there is a unique monument to those of the 295 Arlington volunteers who died in 1861-65. The Robbins Library was built in 1892, at a cost of \$150,000, and has 15,000 books in a fire-proof stack. It is a beautiful French-Renaissance work, with mosaic floors, Sienna marble, abundant carved oak wainscots, Iowa-marble piers, rare French bronzes, an exquisite reading-room, and extensive landscape-grounds. The cars run to the base of Arlington Heights, from whose summit a very noble view is gained; and not far from their terminal is a railway station, whence trains run to Lexington, three miles.

**LEXINGTON** Is a quiet and pretty village, in a pleasant land of hills and forests, favored for summer-homes, and visited by myriads of pilgrims. The Town Hall contains statues of Hancock, by Gould, and Adams, by Milmore, and of the Minute-Man, and the Soldier of 1861; Sandham's painting of "The Dawn of Liberty"; several portraits and busts; and many historical relics, including Major Pitcairn's pistols. Inscribed tablets have been placed on the Bucknam Tavern, built in 1690; Harrington's and Munroe's houses; the boulder which marks the line of the minute-men; the stone pulpit on the site of the church from 1692 to 1846; the house (1678) where Hancock and Adams were sleeping when aroused by Paul Revere, and the Fisk house (1732), both on Hancock Street; the place where Hayward was shot, and the bluff where the British rallied, on the Concord road; the Munroe Tavern (1695), Earl Percy's headquarters, the Merriam house, etc., on the Main Street; and the stone cannon in the High-School grounds. The quaint old monument on the Common was erected by the Commonwealth, in 1799. The winding road of six miles to Concord has several historic tablets.

**CONCORD** Has 5,000 inhabitants, and was the birthplace of the Concord grape. Near by is the huge State Reformatory, notable to students of prison-reform. Wright's Tavern and other historic buildings are of interest. Get Bartlett's "Concord Guide."



THE "MINUTE MAN," CONCORD.



The Concord Antiquarian Society has the most interesting collection of old furniture, china, glass, and valuable relics in New England, occupying the Deacon-Brown house, on Lexington road. The Public Library has 25,000 books, and many paintings, sculptures, and curiosities.

The Old Manse, near the North Bridge, dates from 1765, and was Hawthorne's happy home during the first four years of his ideal wedded life, when he wrote "Twice-Told Tales" and "Mosses from an Old Manse." In the northwestern chamber Parson Ripley watched the Concord fight; and Emerson wrote "Nature."

The old North Bridge was the scene of the Concord fight, when 400 Middlesex minute-men drove away three companies of British light infantry. On one side are the graves of the slain Britons; and also the old monument; and on the other is French's noble and picturesque bronze statue of The Minute-man.

"By the rude bridge that arched the flood,  
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,  
Here once the embattled farmers stood  
And fired the shot heard round the world."

"J'allai en pèlerinage a Boston saluer le premier champ de bataille de la liberte Americaine, comme le voyageur aux Thermopyles."—CHATEAUBRIAND.

Ralph Waldo Emerson's house, in which he dwelt from 1835 until his death in 1883, is a white colonial mansion, at the meeting of the old Boston and Lexington roads.

The Wayside house, less than a mile down the Lexington road, gabled and towered, and buried in foliage, was in 1852-53 and 1860-64 the home of Hawthorne, whose favorite walk was on the wooded ridge close by. Here he wrote "Tanglewood Tales," "Our Old Home," "Dolliver," "Grimshawe," and "Septimius." The Alcotts lived in the adjacent house; and the Concord School of Philosophy had its home in the foliage-covered chapel hard by.

A cairn as big as a hay-cock, on the shore of the pleasant Walden Pond, a mile southeast, marks the site of the famous hermit-hut of Thoreau, the Concord-born philosopher and author.

Sleepy-Hollow Cemetery has the myrtle-covered grave of Hawthorne, with a lowly marble headstone, bearing only his name. Near by is Emerson's grave, covered with a boulder of rose-quartz, upon which is an inscribed bronze tablet. Here, also, low marble stones mark the burial-places of Bronson Alcott, and Louisa M. Alcott and her "Little Women." A blue granite headstone shows Thoreau's grave; near that of Elisha Mulford, author of "The Republic of God." Myriads of pilgrims visit this sacred God's Acre under the great forest-trees.

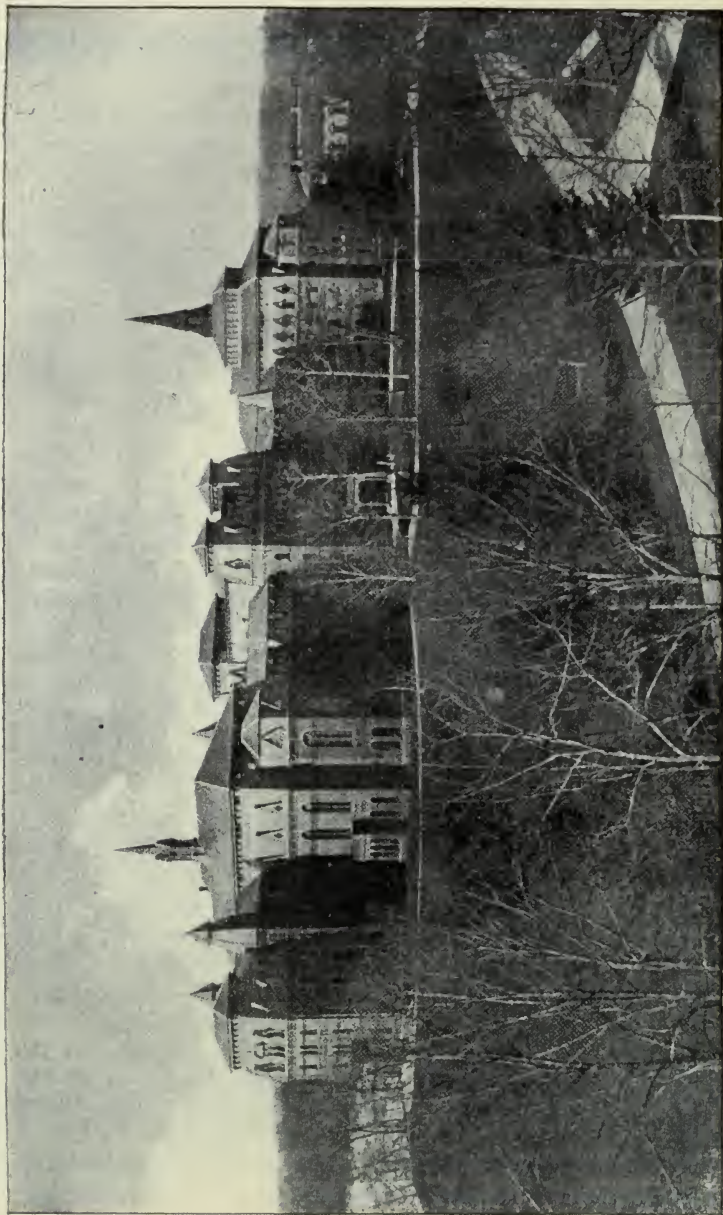
## BROOKLINE AND BRIGHTON.

The Reservoir street-cars afford the most delightful ride out of Boston, crossing the Back Bay and the Fens, and following the broad patrician Boulevard. Near the Reservoir, you can change to another line, traversing a beautiful part of Newton, to Auburndale ( $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Boston; 10 cents; 1 hour). Steam-trains on the Albany Railroad in 10 minutes.

Brookline is an aristocratic and beautiful town of 13,000 inhabitants, which has firmly refused to be annexed to Boston. Fine villas dignify its rounded hills and winding valley-roads, and indicate vast wealth and correct taste. The dainty hamlet of Longwood sweeps its fragrant gardens around the stone Church of Our Saviour. Brookline village has a large stone town hall, and a public library of 30,000 books, with several attractive churches, notably the Harvard Congregational and St. Paul's Episcopal. The oldtime Beacon Street, a quiet country-road, has developed into a noble boulevard, with the street-car tracks in a grassed and tree-shaded central strip, macadamized drives on each side, and beyond them broad sidewalks. Lines and terraces of handsome dwellings rise along the slopes of the hills. The finest horses and equipments may be seen on the Boulevard, and on outer Commonwealth Avenue and Riverway, especially in autumn and during sleighing time. It is a brilliant spectacle, where healthful pleasure reigns supreme.

Settled in 1635, and annexed to Boston in 1874, is **BRIGHTON**, a favorite residence-ward, with its fair hills and glens and rich soil. St. John's Ecclesiastical Seminary, with its castellated Norman buildings, has 140 Catholic theologues, under the Sulpician fathers. The Sheltering Home for Animals, on Lake Street, is well endowed and equipped, with kennels, food, and medicine for homeless dogs and cats. The incurably ill are killed, painlessly; the others are placed in homes outside. The cattle-mart of New England is the Abattoir, off at one side, on the Charles River and the railways, erected at a cost of \$500,000, and receiving 1,500,000 cattle and sheep yearly. The most advanced sanitary methods are in use.

Chestnut-Hill Reservoir, 5 miles out, is an artificial lake of 125 acres, surrounded by a noble driveway  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, following the diversified shores through beautiful grounds. It is near the end of the Boulevard electric line; and is a favorite objective for drives from Boston. The powerful and intricate machinery in the pumping station is worth observation.



WELLESLEY COLLEGE, WELLESLEY, MASS.

## NEWTON AND WELLESLEY.

Sixty trains a day run from Boston on the circuit line of the Albany Railroad, around Newton, visiting its villages. They take 16 to 18 minutes to Newton Centre or Newton; and 27 minutes to Auburndale.

Electric cars run from Boston across Cambridge, Brighton, Watertown, and Brookline; and among the Newton villages; and westward to Wellesley, Natick, and Hopedale, 36 miles out.

Newton is a city of 15 villages, joined by 160 miles of fine roads and streets, bordered by the Charles River for 16 miles, and adorned by ten tall hills, with lakes and streams, forests and meadows. It is a favorite place of residence for Boston business men. Commonwealth Avenue runs several miles from near the Boulevard in Brookline across the noble-viewing high hills and through the pleasant dales and woods and farm-fields, to Auburndale, a superb, broad, much curving, double driveway of smooth gray macadam, with the green baldric occupied by the electric cars in the centre.

Newton, the chief village, has the ivy-clad Public Library, of 50,000 volumes; the beautiful stone Eliot, Channing, and Grace Churches, near Farlow Park; the stone terrace monument on the site of Waban's wigwam, near Nonantum Hill, where Eliot founded the first Indian church; and many beautiful modern homes and quaint colonial dwellings, between Nonantum Hill and Mount Ida. Centre Street, an ancient road of singular beauty, leads in two miles to Newton Centre, passing the famous Converse, Shannon, Francis and Colby estates, and others.

Newton Centre has 3,000 people, on the pleasant upland between Crystal Lake and Institution Hill, a charming old village, abounding in traditions. Here for 50 years dwelt S. F. Smith, author of "My Country, 't is of thee." The Newton Theological Institution crowns the hill with a group of spacious buildings, from which a superb view is gained, including Wachusett and Monadnock and the sea. It was founded in 1826 by the Baptists, and has graduated many famous men. Eastward is Chestnut Hill, with the patrician estates of the Lowells, Saltonstalls, Lees, and Shaws.

Near Newtonville is Brooklawn, with its broad greensward and groups of noble trees, for many years the home of Gen. Hull (defeated at Detroit), and since 1854 Gov. Claflin's country-house. West Newton, on Cheesecake Brook, is an ancient Abolitionist village near which, in Horace Mann's house, Hawthorne dwelt while writing "The Blithedale Romance."



Auburndale is a lovely village of 2,000 people, whose homes are scattered among the gardens and lawns of a wooded plateau around which the Charles River sweeps in graceful curves. This is called "Saints' Rest;" and is the home of many retired clergymen and missionaries and their children. Here was born Wm. H. Crane, the actor. The famous Lasell Seminary, founded in 1851, occupies a fine estate of 8 acres on a wooded ridge, and has 160 young women, from 30 States. Riverside is the paradise of river-boating, the Mortlake or Bougival of Boston, with five miles of the deep, clear, narrow Charles, and the Boston Athletic, Canoe, and Newton Boat Club houses and floats, and others, where people can hire lap-streaks, randans, canoes, wherries, launches, etc. On the Weston shore looms the stone Norumbega Tower, built by Prof. Horsford to commemorate the Norse colony here in the eleventh century.

Newton Lower Falls, half a league away, is a quiet quaint hamlet in the glen at the falls of the Charles River, which have been utilized by paper-mills since 1790. Here Alexander H. Rice was born. In the graveyard around the venerable St. Mary's Episcopal Church are buried several Continental soldiers, and Sam Lawton, immortalized in Mrs. Stowe's "Old-Town Folks." It is half a league thence to Newton Upper Falls, on a Quebec-like ridge.

Echo Bridge, near Newton Upper Falls, is a granite aqueduct 500 feet long, whose noble central arch, crossing the Charles River, has a span of 130 feet. There is but one longer span in America. Wonderful echoes are thrown back from under this enchanted arch. It is included in the Hemlock-Gorge reservation of the Metropolitan Parks, where the river flows in rapids through a romantic canyon.

Is 30 minutes from Boston, by the Albany Rail-  
**WELLESLEY** road, or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles by electric cars from Newton Lower Falls. It is by nature a very beautiful region of hills and dales and forests, with many pleasant villas. The quaint and attractive fireproof Town Hall, and Free Library, of field-stone, was built and endowed and given to the town, at a cost of \$185,000, by H. H. Hunnewell, whose superb Italian gardens on Lake Waban are the richest and finest in New England,

Wellesley College has 300 acres of delightful undulating and forested park-land on Lake Waban, with several stately buildings, the chief of which, 475 feet long, was designed by Hammatt Billings, "the artist-architect." The college was opened in 1875, as undenominational, and has 900 women-students, from 42 States and countries, with a library of 50,000 volumes, and precious art-collections, including hundreds of paintings, statuary, armor, etc.



HUNNEWELL'S GARDENS, WELLESLEY.

## WATERTOWN AND WALTHAM. THE WAYSIDE INN.

Watertown, 27 minutes from the Northern Union Station, has the U.-S. Arsenal, with 40 soldiers, spacious machine-shops, and broad lawns adorned with pyramids of shot and shell, and cannon used in the French and British wars. These works ran night and day in 1861-65. Disappearing and barbette gun-carriages are made here. The Public Library of Watertown has 25,000 volumes, in a \$50,000 French-Renaissance building. Harriet Hosmer, John Weiss, and Adams, the great expressman, dwelt in Watertown.

20 minutes from the Northern Union Station, with  
**WALTHAM,** 12,000 inhabitants, is the home of the American Watch Co., the largest in the world. The long-drawn and handsome buildings, with their fine towers, rise from gardens along Charles River. They have made 5,500,000 watches. There are 25,000 volumes in the Public Library.

The Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded spends \$70,000 a year on its 420 inmates.

Prospect Hill, 482 feet high, is occupied by a public park, with a road to the top. It gives a magnificent view, a wide sweep of harbor and sea, and scores of villages, with many mountains, even as far as Kearsarge, 75 miles away, Monadnock and Wachusett. Near the base Gen. N. P. Banks lived most of his life.

The Beaver-Brook Oaks are within five minutes' walk of Waverly and 24 minutes from the Northern Union Station. They are included in a 60-acre Metropolitan Park. There are 25 white oaks, the finest grove of the kind in America, some of them being probably a thousand years old; and they stand amid beautiful pastoral surroundings of great area. Here, also, is the dainty and singing little cascade of Beaver Brook, the theme of one of the sweetest poems of Lowell, who often came hither to study and enjoy nature. Not far away are the extensive parks and fine main buildings of the McLean Asylum for the Insane, and the Massachusetts General Hospital's Convalescents' Home.

Is near Wayside-Inn Station, 45 minutes from the  
**THE WAY- Northern Union Station. It dates from 1666, and**  
**SIDE INN has entertained Washington and Lafayette, besides**  
the delightful company in Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn." The tap-room and the parlor are very quaint. The Inn was formerly known as "The Red Horse." Near by, King Philip's Indians annihilated 70 Colonial soldiers in 1676.

## SOUTH BOSTON.

Street-cars run almost every minute from the United-States Hotel to South Boston. Here was a peninsula of hills, mere pastures and thickets, from which Washington rained bombs on Boston, and made the redcoats get out. In 1804 it was annexed to the city, having then only ten families. There are now 90,000 people here, and the manufactures include steel and brass castings, elevators, cordage, boilers, car-wheels, heavy cannon and projectiles, and war-ships. On the harbor side are spacious modern docks, elevators and warehouses, and European steamships.

The Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind is the most famous of its kind in America, and its library and printery of raised-letter books is the largest in the world. It was founded in 1832, by Dr. S. G. Howe, and in 1839 it occupied a bankrupt summer-hotel on the sea-viewing heights, where it still remains. Works almost miraculous have been wrought here, when deaf, dumb, and blind persons, like Laura Bridgman and Helen Kellar, have been cultivated into intelligence. Hundreds of blind youths have been taught self-support; and Massachusetts gives large yearly grants. Visitors are admitted on Thursdays, between 11 a. m. and 1 p. m. Close by is Thomas Park, where a granite monument marks the site of Washington's batteries; and also the great Carney Hospital, run by the Sisters of Charity. The harbor and sea views from these heights are delightful.

On the seaward front of South Boston, is exceedingly attractive and popular, with its great promenade pier, handsome German-Renaissance dining-hall, broad beaches and 500 dressing-rooms for bathers, and Kitson's noble bronze statue of Admiral Farragut. Here, in Pleasure Bay and Old Harbor, is the greatest yachting rendezvous in the world, with the houses of several famous yacht-clubs, and hundreds of yachts of all grades, a beautiful sight. Some of these may be hired. Steamers and also a prodigiously long bridge lead to Castle Island, a most delightful part of the park, with wonderful and fascinating views of the harbor, sea, and islands, and of the great panorama of passing ships, from its bastioned heights, and emerald lawns, and elm groves. There have been castles and forts on this island ever since 1634, and the present handsome Fort Independence is heavily armed, but ungarrisoned, and locked up. It was built in 1833-51, at a cost of \$2,000,000, and the late Gen. George H. Thomas was its first commandant.



## DORCHESTER

Is traversed by the New-England and Old-Colony Railroads, and many street-cars. It was settled before Boston, but grew slowly, and in 1869 was annexed to the city. It had 12,000 inhabitants, and now has 50,000; for the pleasant hills and forests and sea-marshes, and venerable roads and mansions, and cheap and accessible land, made this a favorite residence-suburb.

Grove Hall is reached by street-cars from Boston every minute; and thence a short line runs to the Refectory in Franklin Park, and to Franklin Field; and a longer route goes past the far-viewing Mount Bowdoin; the Second (Congregational) Church, built in 1806, and led by Arthur Little; and the handsome Henry L. Pierce Public School, on the site of the house where Henry Knox and Daniel Webster dwelt.

Savin Hill, very picturesque, and occupied by villas, is close to the harbor, and may be reached by the Old-Colony trains; and beyond are Harrison Square, a venerable Abolitionist village, with the moorings of many yachts; Pope's Hill, the home for many years (until her death) of Lucy Stone; Commercial Point, once a whaling-port; Neponset, with wharves and mills; Lower Mills, with its ancient houses, and the enormous Walter-Baker chocolate-mills; and Mattapan, where the quaint stone Church of the Holy Spirit (Episcopal) is mirrored in the bright Neponset River.

Meeting-House Hill, reached by street-cars from Washington Street, commands a broad view of the harbor and its islands. It has the Catholic Church, the soldiers' monument, and the First Church (Unitarian), the fifth erected on this site since 1670. Its first meeting-house, in 1631, was of logs, with palisades and armed sentries. The birth-place of Edward Everett is at the Five Corners; and that of Motley, at Ashmont, which has a beautiful Episcopal church, with a memorial tower.

The Pierce house, built in 1635, stands on Oak Avenue, near Neponset; and the Blake house, on Dorchesterway, dates from 1640. The cemetery at Upham's Corner, has tombs as old as 1638. It is claimed that near the corner of Cottage and Pleasant Streets was held the first town-meeting in the world, in 1633; and also the first free public school, in 1639.

"The founding of Boston was fraught with consequences hardly less important than those which resulted from the founding of Rome."—CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

## ROXBURY.

"Rocksberry, because something rocky," the old Puritans called it, when in 1630 they settled among these craggy hills. By 1775, when it was nearly annihilated by British bombardments, it had 2,000 inhabitants. The number will hardly fall short of 100,000 now. Since its annexation to Boston, in 1867, the venerable estates of the Provincial gentry have been built over with thousands of suburban homes, generally inexpensive in architecture and materials, but dignified by their unusually beautiful natural surroundings of hill and dale, grove and crag, meadow and garden. Peaceful as the scene is, it has produced martial men: Heath and Greaton, Dearborn and Warren, for the old armies, and for the 1861-65, Miles and Amory and Lee, and Winslow, who sunk the "Alabama."

Six of the great avenues of Boston are occupied by as many carlines, leading to Roxbury. They trend together near the Eliot Burial-Ground, where John Eliot is buried, and Chief-Justice Dudley, and the two Governors Dudley, and other magnates. The Norfolk-House cars from Boston climb from the drowsy business centre of Roxbury to Eliot Square. Here stands the venerable First Parish meeting-house, which was built in 1804. The interior is one of the most interesting and excellent specimens of Puritan church-architecture now existing. The society began its work in 1632; and its pastor for many years was the famous John Eliot, who translated the Bible into the Indian language, besides preaching hundreds of sermons in the same weird jargon. The tall meeting-house on a high hill in 1775-6 afforded a capital signal-station for the American besiegers of Boston; and many a malignant cannon-ball was hurled from the British batteries against this perverted shrine. Early in the present century the First Parish passed from Orthodoxy to Unitarianism; and the gentle scholar, Dr. George Putnam, held the pastorate from 1830 to 1876.

The Parting Stone, at Roxbury and Centre Streets, was set up in 1744 by Chief-Justice Dudley, with carvings, etc., to show the divergence of the roads to Cambridge and to Rhode Island. The pleasant Highland Street runs south from Eliot Square along the ridge. No. 39, with a high-pillared front, is the home of Edward Everett Hale, "the American Kingsley"; and at No. 125 is the stately and far-viewing mansion occupied from 1864 to 1879 by William Lloyd Garrison. It crowns a Dantesque cliff of sombre rocks. A little way off Highland Street, on Millmont Street, is the Fellowes Athenæum, a public library of 35,000 volumes, with numerous oil-portraits. It

was founded by Caleb Fellowes, with a bequest of \$50,000. Near the end of Highland Street stands a graceful white minaret, a conspicuous landmark through the suburbs of Boston. This marks the site of the Roxbury High Fort, which Gen. Knox built in 1775, and municipal vandals destroyed in 1869. This fine old fortress was the key of the American siege-lines; and from time to time poured out a shower of iron cannon-balls against unhappy Boston.

The Washington-Street cars, running southerly across Roxbury, pass the handsome old Episcopal Church of St. James, built of stone. Farther out are the extensive grounds and buildings where the Sisters of Notre Dame educate aristocratic young Catholic girls. Adjoining, on the north, is the Marcella-Street Home, an institution for the care of 700 pauper and neglected children. South of Notre Dame, and contiguous to it, is the New-England Hospital for Women and Children, founded in 1862, with a staff of highly educated women-physicians, controlling medical, surgical, and maternity wards, and a very efficient training-school for nurses. The street-car passes on through the little suburb called Egleston Square, and along the edge of Jamaica Plain, to Forest Hills, which is near Forest-Hills Cemetery and the famous Arnold Arboretum. (See Index). Warren Street, the most attractive in Roxbury, is traversed almost continuously by street-cars coming out from Boston. Thence Kearsarge Avenue diverges to the renowned Roxbury Latin School, which was founded in 1645, and has nearly 200 pupils. Near the intersection of the handsome Moreland Street with Warren Street is an attractive stone church, with a notable memorial window, pertaining to the Roxbury Swedenborgians. Nearly opposite, on Warren Street, an inscribed tablet upon a stone cottage shows the site of the birth-place of Gen. Warren. A statue of this hero of Bunker Hill is to be erected in front. Farther on, Buena-Vista Avenue leads up from Warren Street to the handsome new stone church of the Universalist Society. The stained-glass windows here are highly regarded. The Roxbury High School, at Montrose and Warren Streets, is one of the costliest and most efficient of the school buildings of Boston. Elm Hill was formerly the seat of the famous Amory mansion, whose great avenues of elm-trees still remain. Where they diverge from Warren Street, stands All Souls Church, of the Unitarian faith, a very picturesque stone building, resembling an English parish church.

## WEST ROXBURY.

West Roxbury is a pleasant rural district, annexed to Boston in 1874, and occupied by 35,000 inhabitants. It may be reached by the Providence Railroad, or the Forest-Hills street-cars. The Jamaica-Plain cars traverse the broad and pleasant old Centre Street, with its interesting colonial and modern estates and fine trees. It also passes the attractive grounds and buildings of the Free Kindergarten for the Blind, near the Jamaica Parkway. Jamaica Plain, the chief village of West Roxbury, has many suburban homes, and is almost surrounded by the finest parks of the Boston system. Sir Francis Bernard, John Hancock, Gov. Bowdoin, "Peter Parley," Francis Parkman, and other well-known persons had their country-seats here. It is claimed that the village name was given in 1680, when Cromwell had just conquered Jamaica from Spain; but others say that it came from the fact that the tavern here continually resounded with the cry "Jamaica Plain," indicating that patrons desired their Jamaica rum uncontaminated with water or sugar. Between Curtis Hall and the stone Unitarian Church, stands the Soldiers' Monument, a rather unusual Gothic canopy of granite, enshrining the names of the West-Roxbury soldiers who died in the War of the Rebellion.

Forest-Hills Cemetery covers 225 acres of lakes and far-viewing hills, and very skilful landscape and floral gardening. The grand gateway has several tall Gothic arches of Roxbury stone, effectively clad with ivy, and having appropriate inscriptions. Near by is the graceful stone chapel, and a lofty stone bell-tower. One of the finest of American monuments is the "Death staying the hand of the sculptor," executed by D. C. French, and placed over Milmore's grave. Admiral Winslow of the "Kearsarge" rests under a granite boulder from Mt. Kearsarge. A gigantic bronze soldier, designed by Milmore, commemorates the Roxbury soldiers slain in the War of the Rebellion, whose names are carved on the adjacent walls. Freeman Clarke, Garrison, John Gilbert, E. L. Davenport, Gen. Dearborn, Warren of Bunker Hill, and others are buried here.

There is a very effective crematory at Forest Hills, where nearly 150 human bodies are burned yearly, in fire-brick retorts.

Mount Hope Cemetery, a little way to the south, has an original soldiers' monument, made up of heavy artillery.

Brook Farm, over a mile from West-Roxbury station, is on the Charles River. This was the scene of the socialists' community carried on in 1841-47 by Hawthorne, Ripley, Dana, and others.



## QUINCY.

Quincy is an interesting old place on the southwest shore of Boston Harbor. It may be reached by the Old-Colony Railroad in 18 minutes; and also by electric cars through Neponset. It is technically a city, with 22,000 inhabitants. Near the Quincy station, amid lofty trees, is the noble old colonial house, for so many years the home of Charles Francis Adams, the diplomatist. Here also is the Adams Academy, a training-school for Harvard. Near the ancient stone church are the tombs of John Adams and John Quincy Adams, 2nd and 6th Presidents of the United States. The birthplace of John Quincy Adams is a well-preserved colonial mansion at Independence Avenue and Franklin Street, South Quincy. It was built about 1700, and John Adams and his bride began their married life here. The modern accretions have been taken away, revealing the huge joists and fire-places, and other original features. Near by is the larger house wherein John Adams was born. John Hancock's birthplace is also shown. The venerable Quincy home-  
stead is down near the harbor, and the National Sailors' Home. An inscribed granite tablet on the picturesque harbor-side cliff of Squantum, shows where Miles Standish landed; and another, set into a cairn on Payne's Hill, marks where Abigail Adams watched the battle of Bunker Hill. Merry-Mount Park covers 65 acres of oaks and elms rising over the salt-marshes. It adjoins the famous Merry-Mount of early colonial history. The Thomas Crane Public Library is one of the most interesting architectural works of H. H. Richardson, and is specially notable for the very delicate and original interior wood-carvings. It is of granite, brownstone, and terracotta; cost \$50,000; and has 18,000 volumes. It was given by the heirs of a Quincy stone-cutter, who made a fortune selling granite in New York. A beautiful country road, with unusually fine views of the harbor, the Neponset meadows, and the Blue Hills, runs from Quincy to Walter Baker's chocolate-mills, crossing the patrician town of Milton, mainly occupied by gentlemens' estates and country-seats. Farther up the Neponset Valley is the beautiful old village of Dedham, resting under immemorial trees along the Charles River. Street-cars run thence to the chocolate-mills, and steam-cars to Boston, in 17 minutes. Here you may see the Fairbanks house, built in 1636, the fine old classic court-house of Norfolk County, the venerable St. Paul's Church, and the collections of the Dedham Historical Society.

## THE BOSTON PARKS.

The extreme beauty of the suburbs of Boston seemed to render park reservations unnecessary; but the almost unlimited culture and wealth and civic pride of the Puritan City at last demanded worthy popular play-grounds, and during the last twenty years more than \$15,000,000 have been thus spent. These public reservations include 15,000 acres of mountain, ravine, lake, sea-beach, and forest. Their landscape architects are the famous Olmstedes. This park-system is valuable as regards its variety and extent, individuality of traits, æsthetic adaptation, and beauty of location. An unusual feature consists in the linking together of the various parks by a series of beautiful parkways, already covering many miles, and still in progress of construction. The great rural parks are thus united by charming pleasure-ways, which also extend inward to the city. On other pages we have spoken of the Middlesex Fells, Revere Beach, Beaver Brook, The Hemlock Gorge, Marine Park, and other members of the system. It remains here to briefly mention Franklin Park and its approaches. The parks begin at the Public Garden, for the Commissioners control Commonwealth Avenue. It is six miles from the Garden to Franklin Park, by attractive parkways, amid picturesque and highly varied scenery. These broad and beautiful boulevards, with their surrounding lawns and shrubbery and trees, are exceedingly popular, and on pleasant days are crowded with carriages, bicycles, and other conveyances. The lower part of the parkway is called the Charlesgate; and the next section, from Boylston Road to Brookline Avenue, is the Fens. These reservations are traversed by Stony Brook, amid the fenny features of salt-marsh vegetation. A footpath amid trees and shrubbery and flowers follows the Fen-side, and some of the bridges are of architectural beauty. The Boylston Bridge, near the famous poplar avenue, was designed by H. H. Richardson; and the Agassiz Bridge is delightfully draped with trailing plants growing from its conglomerate rocks. The parkway from Fen Bridge to Tremont Street is called The Riverway; and follows the course of Muddy River, so-called, but really a charming tranquil fresh-water stream, with verdurous banks, little islands, towering trees, and handsome bridges. Next, the driveway leads through Leverett Park, so-named from John Leverett, a Colonial governor of Massachusetts whose family owned the land hereabout. The park contains several picturesque ponds, connected by crystalline rivulets, and embosomed amid steep hill-slopes. The road is Jamaicaway.

## **JAMAICA PARK**

Comes next, covering 120 acres, more than half of which is included in the beautiful and crystalline Jamaica Pond, 60 feet deep, and the most attractive lake in the vicinity of Boston. Pleasant paths follow the shores, and a handsome refectory provides creature-comforts. Many rowboats, canoes, and electric launches float upon the water; and in winter thousands of skaters enjoy this graceful sport, on the well-kept ice. On the high southern bluff stood the home of Parkman, the historian, whose site is to be marked by an elaborate monument. North of the pond is the magnificent grove of ancient white pines, formerly the pride of the Pine-Bank estate. The shores are very diversified, with high hills and forests, and deep coves and far-projecting points. Arborway leads from Jamaica Park in half a mile, to the

## **ARNOLD ARBORETUM**

This is the only arboretum in the world, though there are several collections of trees elsewhere, annexed to botanical institutions. It covers nearly 300 acres, and is traversed by several miles of superb park-roads. The roads and walks are built, maintained, and policed by the City of Boston, but all else is owned and maintained by Harvard University. 3200 varieties of trees and shrubs are represented in this wonderful museum, which is conducted by C. S. Sargent, Harvard's professor of arboriculture. Here one may see a quarter-of-a-mile of 150 varieties and colors of lilacs; ponds glorified with exquisite water-lilies, white or tinted; rhododendrons in masses of bloom, great tossing plumes of golden rod, and choice displays of azaleas and other flowers in their seasons. Here is the famous Hemlock Hill, a stark wall-like mass of primeval hemlock woods crowning a high rocky hill which is bordered by a babbling brook. The highest hill in the Arboretum is ascended by one of the incomparable park-roads, and reveals a view of great extent. At the corner of Centre and Allandale Streets, on the north side of the Park, stood the old Peacock Tavern, which was frequently the home of Washington; and it was arranged that if the British troops should sally from Boston and smash the American lines, the surviving patriots should rally upon the grim hills now in the Arboretum. Northward are the 18-acre grounds of the richly endowed Adams Nervine Asylum, for over-nervous, not insane, persons; and in the south part are the handsome Victorian Gothic stone buildings of the Bussey Institution, where Harvard affects to teach young men to be farmers. Arborway leads in little over half a mile from the Arboretum, to the largest of the parks.

## **FRANKLIN PARK**

Covers 520 acres, and is a typical expanse of New-England pastoral scenery, with features of rocky woodlands and long vales. There are six miles of driveways and 13 miles of walks, which wind over high hills and through lovely vales, opening out upon beautiful vistas of the Milton Blue Hills, and stretches of meadow-land where the sheep graze in picturesque pastoral peace. The park is divided into two sections, the Ante-park, and the Country Park. The first contains the artificial and decorative features: like the Playstead with its marvelous lawn of 30 acres, and the 800-foot terrace of the Overlook, built of boulders overgrown with trailing vegetation, and furnished with sunken gardens of rhododendrons, and also with an immense low-lying shelter building, with lockers, wash-rooms, coat-rooms, and facilities for food. On the east are the Long Crouch Woods. Other elaborate decorations and features are to be added. The great Park Refectory, near Blue-Hill Avenue, on the crest of Refectory Hill, is a very costly building, in the Italian manner, commanding delightful views. A skilful orchestra plays here during summer afternoons and evenings, and many people come out from Boston to take dinner or supper here.

The Country Park is separated from the other by picturesque walls of masonry, capped with red tiles; and its object is the development of breadth, distance, depth, and mystery as to its scenic traits, with a corresponding simplicity and serenity. Statuary, showy flowers, and artificial decorations are eschewed, and the only lawn-mowers are sheep. Here picnics may come, and be vies of children, and old-fashioned families, without restraint, and with baskets of food. On Schoolmaster's Hill, where schoolmaster Ralph Waldo Emerson lived in 1823-25, and wrote poems, is a long terrace of vine-trellised arbors, with innumerable tables and seats for family basket-parties, overlooking a delightful pastoral landscape. A noble firm road climbs gradually to the top of Scarboro Hill, the highest point in the Park, and commanding a view of vast expanse and diversified beauty. At the foot of the hill is the graceful Scarboro Pond, looking like a short section of one of the dear little English rivers, and very much in use by skaters in winter, and amateur boat-men in summer. There are many other features of great attractiveness, such as the 8-acre meadow of Ellicottdale, sacred to tennis, and with its stone house where racquets may be hired; the Wilderness, a spacious tract of rugged forest, traversed by charming paths; Rock Morton, a rocky precipice, frowning over one of the ponds; the Old Trail Road, on the



Indian trail from Boston to Plymouth; Resting Place, where the company of minute-men rested on their return from the battle of Lexington; and Hagbourn Hill, with the famous outlook from its summit.

The popular way of reaching Franklin Park is by the Franklin-Park street-cars, running from the Northern Union Station, along Washington Street. It is about half an hour from the United States Hotel (fare, 5 cents). Near the Park station of the car-line is the stand of the handsome and comfortable park-carriages, which start at frequent intervals, and make the circuit of the places of interest in the park, a distance of five miles or more, in an hour. The drivers explain the traits of each locality, and stop the carriages at the favorite view-points. The price for each passenger is 25 cents. If you want to get off at any point for more leisurely observation, the driver will give you a stop-over check, good on any subsequent unfilled carriage. Thus your party may stay a half-hour or hour in the cool sweet air on one of the lofty outlooks, or may take a basket luncheon at Schoolmaster Hill, or do some boating at Scarboro Pond, or take a turn at tennis in Ellicottdale. These carriages may also be engaged for trips through the Arboretum, and Jamaica Park, and the Parkways.

The Stony-Brook Woods, a rocky wilderness of 475 acres, is one of the most interesting of the great reservations of the Metropolitan Park Commission. This commission was appointed in 1892 to provide parks for the benefit of the 36 municipalities surrounding the metropolis. Their reservations are entirely apart from, and outside of the Boston Park system; but Boston pays half their cost. A parkway is being constructed from the Arnold Arboretum to the Stony-Brook reservation, the chief feature of which is Bellevue Hill, 320 feet above the sea, and the highest point in Boston. The tall landmark water-tower on its summit commands a superb view, especially of the harbor, the Blue Hills, and the New-Hampshire mountains. In the depths of Stony-Brook Woods is the lonely Turtle Pond. Other interesting localities are Watersweet Meadow, Overbrook Hill, Bold Knob, and Bearberry Hill. Bellevue Hill is within a mile of Central Station, on the Dedham Railroad.

The Blue-Hills Reservation, including the Pierce bequest, covers nearly 5,000 acres, the largest pleasure-ground pertaining to any American city. It includes nearly the entire range of the Blue Hills, the highest elevations on the American coast between Maine and Mexico. There are eleven peaks. The great Blue Hill is 635

feet high, with an observatory on the top; and commands a view with a circuit of 150 miles of mountains, sea, and cities. It is ascended by a road from Canton and Blue-Hill Avenues, a mile and a half from Readville station. Another interesting feature is Hoosic-Whisick Pond, with irregular and diversified shores, amid forests, crags, and meadows, and almost without sign of human vicinage. The reservation is five miles long, a chain of bold masses of rock, broken by several passes and defiles, and traversed by a few narrow park roads and paths. Most of the peaks have odd names and legends.

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## THE OCEAN SUBURBS.

There is no city on the Atlantic Coast, or any other, that so thoroughly enjoys the proximity of the great kindly sea as does Boston. It is simply a fact of statistics, that there are more yachts and pleasure-boats in Massachusetts Bay than anywhere else in the world; and these are fully availed of during the long summers by parties of happy argonauts. Every beach, headland, and island is then occupied by the tents of camping parties, the hotels of the vernal landlords, and the sumptuous isolated and emparked cottages of the "swells." Spacious and comfortable steamboats leave the Boston wharves every few minutes for various points in the harbor, or on the North Shore, or the South Shore. The fares are low, and the accommodations are usually good. Nothing can be more refreshing than one of these picturesque little sea-trips, through scenes of diversified historic and landscape and marine beauty; and amid an invigorating air, saturated with the flavor of sea-weed and surf-beaten rocks.

### **BOSTON HARBOR,**

The inner harbor is a cosy little nook, with the docks and elevators and ocean-steamships of East Boston on the northern side, and on the south, the railway and steamship terminals on the South-Boston flats, with the high hills of that populous district, crowned by many spires beyond. If you look sharp to the right, up Fort-Point Channel, you may see the old line-of-battleship "Minnesota," which fought the "Merrimac." On the other side, between the North End of Boston, and the masts at the East-Boston piers, you may see the mouth of the Charles and Mystic Rivers, with the battle-scarred old frigate "Wabash," and the ship-houses of the Charlestown Navy Yard. Our steamer passes close aboard a large fleet of yachts and steam-yachts, anchored off Fort Point, and

showing the utmost grace of contour, costliness of construction, and daintiness of grooming. Very soon we pass, on the right, the tremendous gray battlements of Fort Independence, in the wicked days of war, a scene of bombardment, conflagration and bloodshed, but now merely a great stone feudal curiosity, in the heart of a park where thousands of happy people daily court the sea-breezes. On the other side of the channel is the lonely Governor's Island, with bastions and ravelins, and sally-ports, and moats, and citadels, and draw-bridges, and port-cullises, and prodigious Parrot guns; a first-class fortress, Fort Winthrop, the recipient of millions of dollars, and a cogent collateral argument in arbitration treaties. Back of this green Gibraltar are the many graceful elms of Apple Island, and the numerous very wooden houses of Winthrop; and back of Fort Independence is Thompson's Island, the prettiest in the harbor, with its dark groves of ancient trees and the spacious buildings of the Farm School for indigent boys. The school has been running over 60 years, and usually has 100 boys, whom it teaches farming and mechanics, and finds places for. No bad boys are allowed here.

Beyond the forts, the steamboat for two miles traverses the spacious President Roads. On the north is Deer Island, with the great brick municipal buildings, where about 1,800 law-breakers, drunks, and vagrants are usually held in duress. Occasionally an American is sent to this convict colony. Long Island, south of President Roads, has a huge modern pauper asylum, with 800 inmates. Its seaward end is occupied by a small but formidable battery, high up above the water, and of quite recent construction. There also is a light-house, which has flashed its warnings across the sea for nearly eighty years.

Just off Long-Island Head rises the grim black pyramid called Nix's Mate, marking the site of an island, which has been washed away within a century. The name comes from some deliciously weird pirate stories. Now we approach the high green bluff and daintily kept buildings of Gallop's Island, for 30 years a quarantine hospital for infectious diseases coming by sea. A little way eastward is Lovell's Island, a dull-looking strand, abounding in quaint old legends. George's Island, the next on the line, may readily be recognized by the great fortress of Fort Warren, the garrison flag gleaming in the air, and the sentries marching on their beats. This fort, the only garrisoned defence in Massachusetts, was built 50 years ago at a cost of \$3,000,000. Here the song "John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave," was first sung; and here thousands of Confederates were imprisoned, including Mason, Slidell, Buck-

ner, Gordon, Ewell, and Vice-President Stephens. Within the last year or two, enormous modern guns with disappearing carriages have been placed here, behind impenetrable traverses. The adjacent channel has well been called an ocean Thermopylæ. After passing Fort Warren, we enter Nantasket Roads, a secure anchorage-ground at the mouth of the harbor. Off to the northeast extends a lonely rocky archipelago, forever beaten by the wild sea-tides. Very conspicuous in this range is the tall tower of Boston Light. The first light here was established about two centuries ago; but the present tower was built in 1783, because the British blew up its predecessor. This is a revolving light, visible 16 miles away, and surrounded by 336 pieces of cut glass. Groups of gallant fishermen dwell on these lonely rocks in the midst of the sea. A mile or so west of Fort Warren, up the harbor, is Rainsford Island, which Elder Rainsford, brother of the Lord Chief-Justice of England, bought from the Indians 2½ centuries ago, and made his home. Early in this century the old building now standing there was the chief summer-resort on the Massachusetts coast. The island is now occupied by Boston's House of Reformation for boys. The steamboat bound for Nantasket runs through the swift and narrow strait of Hull Gut. Close at hand on the west are the high, lone, grassy bluffs of Peddock's Island, where nearly three centuries ago the Indians surprised and massacred a French trading expedition, and burned their ship. In 1778 the Count D'Estaing and his French blue-jackets erected forts on the outer head, some remnants of which are still visible. The steamboat usually stops at the little hamlet of Hull, chiefly made up of summer cottages. There is a delightful yacht-club house here, and scores of dainty yachts are moored in the snug little harbor. A very remarkable mechanical curiosity is the electric railway running from Hull for several miles along the sea-beaches. The trains and track are those of the usual steam-railway in every respect, but the motive power is electricity. At a trifling cost and without the annoyances of smoke and cinders, one can thus enjoy a long and beautiful ride alongside the breaking surf. Numberless quaint old legends cling to this marvellously picturesque promontory, which was settled long before Boston, and has been the home of many daring sailor-men. The little fort which crowns the hill above, and commands an incomparable sea-view, was planned by Lafayette, and in less serene days fired many a warning shot at intrusive British frigates. Hundreds of French troops were buried at the seaward base of the hill. Farther eastward rises the magnificent Point Allerton, which some antiquaries



believe was the scene of the battle fought in the year 1004, between the war-canoes of the natives and Thorwald's galley of Norse warriors. Thorwald was killed, and buried upon the Point. The men of Hull, partly of Adriatic or Mediterranean origin, are celebrated for their noble courage in the face of the stormy sea, and the wrecked ships that drive against this iron-bound coast in wild winter-storms are sure of succor from the Hull life-boats. The steamboat passes on from Hull to Nantasket Beach, a distance of several miles, over the quiet and sail-less expanse of Hingham Bay, and up the alleged Weir River.

#### **NANTASKET BEACH**

Is four miles long, a broad expanse of gray sand, beaten and smoothed by the waves, and affording interesting views of the sea and the immense procession of commerce entering and leaving Boston Harbor. There is hardly any species of summer-day entertainment extant which is not represented here, from thimble-rig to roller-coasting. It is a vast and diversified Vanity Fair, where any one, not quite too awfully fastidious, can find entertainment. Abundant and varied facilities are afforded for sea-bathing, boating, fishing, dining, and the mitigation of thirst; and capital out-door concerts are given every evening by the best military bands.

#### **HINGHAM,**

A staid and conservative old maritime village, stretches its elm-lined streets and old-fashioned gardens around an odd little harbor, which is visited several times a day by the steamboats from Boston. This is the home of the American clan of Lincoln, of whom Father Abraham is the chief up to date; and Gen. Lincoln, commander of the Continental Army in the South, is buried in the village graveyard. Here also is the grave of John A. Andrew, the illustrious war-governor, with a noble statue of Carrara marble. Near by, on the hill, stands the oldest church now in use in New England. It dates from 1681, and has a very quaint pyramidal roof and colonial belfry. Overlooking Boston Harbor from a hill in Hingham is the pleasant home for nearly 30 years, of John D. Long, President McKinley's Secretary of the Navy; distinguished also as Governor, Congressman, and translator of Virgil's Aeneid. There are very pleasant drives throughout this picturesque and historic country: to Glad-Tidings Plain, Queen-Anne Corner, Liberty Plain, Assinippi, King-Oak Hill, and Old Spain. By far the most beautiful drive, however, is the famous Jerusalem Road, following the ocean coast for miles by many beautiful sea-shore estates, and winding high over the surf-beaten cliffs, with inspiring views over many leagues of blue sea.



PILGRIM MONUMENT PLYMOUTH MASS.

Every patriotic visitor to Boston will desire to see  
**PLYMOUTH.** Plymouth Rock, the corner-stone of the Republic.

The trip is short, easy, and interesting, and the dear old Pilgrim town has a varied range of attractions. By the Old-Colony Railroad the journey may be made in little more than an hour. It is more interesting, however, to go on the steamboat which leaves Boston every forenoon, reaches Plymouth in about two hours, stays there an equal time, and then returns. Upon the arrival of the boats, an immense concourse of vehicles, from the farmer's carryall to the Country-Club brake, lies in wait for the Boston pilgrims. Each passenger is charged a quarter, and the wagon-load is carried to the various places of interest, with running comment by the driver. The voyage follows our previous route down Boston Harbor, as far as Nantasket Roads, where the Plymouth boat turns out to sea, running on the outside of Nantasket Beach, Cohasset, and Scituate. Exceedingly interesting is the lone gray tower of Minot's Light, rising straight out of the sea, on the site of the light-house which was washed away in 1851, with all its keepers. The course of the steamer is far enough in to give an interesting panoramic view of the crags and beaches and innumerable summer-cottages and hotels of the South Shore. The largest of these, a little sea-side city of wood, is Brant Rock, in the town of Marshfield, where Daniel Webster lived and is buried. Farther on, Captain's Hill, in Duxbury, is crowned by a lofty stone tower, commemorating the indomitable Miles Standish, of the Pilgrim colony. Passing the ancient fortifications and tall light-houses on the Gurnet, the course is laid up the pleasant harbor of Plymouth, amid scenes of profound historic charm.

Plymouth Rock is not far from the shore, under an elaborate granite canopy. From 1774 to 1880 it was kept up town, but wiser councils restored it to its original place. The upper part of the canopy contains the bones of many of the Pilgrims who died during the first desolate winter. Burial Hill, the site of the fort built in 1621, and of the graves of the great Pilgrim leaders, should certainly be visited on account of the beautiful view of the town and harbor and sea. The ancient monuments and inscriptions are very quaint. Pilgrim Hall is a little Greek temple on Court Street, containing Sargent's painting of the Landing of the Pilgrims, Lucy's painting of the Embarkation, the chairs of Elder Brewster and Gov. Carver, the sword of Miles Standish, and a great number of other curiosities. The National Monument to the Pilgrim Fathers crowns a high hill; and includes a gigantic statue of Faith, below which are

seated statues of Morality, Law, Education and Freedom, with exquisite high-relief carvings of historical scenes upon their pedestals. The Faith, 40 feet high, is the largest stone statue in America, a very noble and majestic figure, visible for leagues at sea. Hammat Billings designed this vast memorial. There are many quaint and historic colonial houses on the pleasant streets of Plymouth, and many lucid historic inscriptions. In the vast rearward forests, beyond the Billington Sea, dwell hundreds of red deer.

**NAHANT.** The Nahant steamboats leave Boston several times daily, making the trip in about an hour; or the train may be taken from the Northern Union Station to Lynn, whence comfortable tourist-wagons, locally called "barges," run out over the long beach-roads to Nahant. The sea-voyage follows our harbor-trip as far as Long Island, where it turns northerly into Broad Sound. Nahant, less than ten miles from the State House, is a rocky crescent covering almost a square mile, well out at sea, yet joined to the mainland by a league of magnificent beach, a narrow strip of shining sand between Lynn harbor and the ocean. The greater part of this strange peninsula, secluded within the sea, belongs to fine old Boston families, with prodigious genealogies and commensurate bank accounts. They live in almost feudal dignity and seclusion, in their luxurious but unpretentious cottages, amid exquisite lawns, and gardens, and shrubbery of unusual beauty. The most modern and effective systems of water-supply, sewerage, lighting, and road-making have been applied here at lavish cost. Most of these summer citizens are merely ordinary rich persons, whose names would hardly profit to mention; but there have been also many noble and famous men who have taken delight in the all-pervasive sea-air of Nahant. Near the steamboat wharf is the cottage for some time occupied by John C. Fremont; and just beyond is the site of Longfellow's summer-home for very many years, and where he enjoyed perhaps the happiest seasons of his life, reading, sailing, and riding. Much of "The Golden Legend" was written here. A pretty crescent-shaped beach leads thence to Swallows' Cave Head, where William H. Prescott, the historian, spent more than twenty summers. On this splendid headland also dwelt Mountford, the author of "Enthanasia"; Gen. Paine, the famous yachtsman; and Robert Grant, the story-writer. At low tide you can go through the Swallows' Cave, a sort of natural rock-tunnel 72 feet long. From the head, Bathing Beach sweeps around by the handsome graystone James mansion to East Point. A footpath follows the edge of the cliffs, which may be



approached directly by another footpath, entering from the carriage-road at Mr. Lodge's driveway gate. This is the home of Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator of Massachusetts. The wonderful cliffs on the sea-front, Pulpit Rock, Natural Bridge, Sappho's Rock, and Cauldron Cliff, are quite freely accessible at all times to visitors. Nothing finer can be found on the Massachusetts coast than these wonderful rocky cliffs, their feet bathed in wild swirls of white foam, and their heads crowned with roses and daisies. The roaring of the waves is at times tremendous, and the spray is thrown high over the cliffs. The views are singularly beautiful, when the intense blue of the sea and sky is accented by passing sails, and by the legend-haunted rocks and islets off-shore. There is the surf-fringed hump of Egg Rock, the white light-house of Baker's Island, the tall tower of Marblehead, the green ridges of Cape Ann, the sea-gnawed Brewster Islands, the dreamy Blue Hills of Milton, and the smoky loom of great Boston. The beautiful Lodge mansion stands on the site of the famous Nahant Hotel, well known from 1821 to 1861. The carriage-road on the north shore, after leaving the Lodge estate, passes near Canoe Beach and Bass Beach, famous for their wrecks; and the lone crag of Castle Rock. Near by is the house where the Right-Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair, of England, has spent many summers. Farther round on the shore is the cottage for 15 years occupied by Prof. Agassiz, and since his death occupied by his son. A delightful footpath follows the north shore, with charming sea views. Among other notable persons who have been sojourners at Nahant were Hawthorne, and Motley, and Lowell, and Whittier, and Holmes, and Howells.

#### **SALEM WILLOWS.**

The steamboat route to Salem Willows affords one of the most interesting sea-trips out of Boston. It takes two hours each way, and gives an interesting panoramic view of the North Shore. The fare is 25c. each way, and the steamers are fairly comfortable. The course follows the line of our harbor-trip, to Long Island, and then turns out through Broad Sound, rounding the lighthouse on Deer Island. Very interesting views are afforded on the east of the rugged and rocky Brewster Islands, the outer defences of Boston Harbor against the roaring sea. We cross the broad bay which leads inward to Revere Beach and Lynn harbor, and pass near the rugged outer point of Nahant, the white Egg Rock and its lighthouse somewhat to the northward. Then the long shores of Swampscott open on the left, with their beaches and summer-cottages; and we approach Marblehead Neck, with its huge wooden summer-hotel. Continual

interest is called out by the many islands by which our course is laid, some of them mere bits of crag hung with sea-weed, and others large enough for extensive buildings. A charming glimpse is given up Marblehead harbor to the gray old wharves of that quaint port. One hardly needs to speak of the superb sea-views to the eastward, or the beautiful yachts which from time to time are met. After rounding Marblehead the steamer soon reaches Salem Wil- lows, a joyous and well-kept and decorous metropolis of summer pleasures, from pop-corn and chowders to hurdy-gurdies and shoot- ing the chutes. The exceptionally fine white willow trees here, planted in 1801, add charm to the place ; and there are many com- fortable and well-kept summer-cottages, with noble sea-views. There is nothing of the Coney Island here. Street-cars run every few minutes to venerable Salem, and a steamboat plies to Beverly shore and the very interesting seaward domain of Baker's Island.

**SWAMP-  
SCOTT AND  
MARBLE-  
HEAD**

May be reached from the Northern Union Station in 20 to 40 minutes. They are mainly interesting, of course, as delightful sea-shore resorts, with hundreds of summer-cottages and great brilliancy of social life. The shores are singularly diversif- ied and picturesque, the gracefully curving sandy beaches alternating with high rocky promontories covered with forests. Much sea-bathing is done on the beaches, and veteran skippers are prepared to take parties of would-be fishermen to the haunts of the cod and the pollock, likewise the sculpin. Street- cars traverse the country roads from the Swampscott beaches to Marblehead, and to Lynn. The historic, legendary and poetical attractions of Marblehead are unexcelled, and the queer gray old town of Skipper Ireson's ride and Agnes Surriage has been of late years one of the most celebrated rendezvous for city yachtsmen, whose club-houses and moorings are here. Every visitor should see Willard's famous painting of Yankee Doodle, in Abbot Hall ; and spend a little time wandering through the crooked bye-ways.

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There are various other delightful sea-excursions from Boston, especially to Gloucester, with three steamers daily, at 75 cents for the round-trip ; or to Provincetown, a grand four-hours' voyage eastward across Massachusetts Bay, to the quaint old town on the tip of Cape Ann. But don't go during or just after a strong east wind.

# A REMEMBRANCE OF JENNY LIND IN NEW YORK.

WITH A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PRESENT  
BROADWAY CENTRAL HOTEL.

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On a part of the site now occupied by this great hotel once stood Tripler Hall, built in 1849, where immense audiences listened to a voice perhaps never since equalled for purity and volume. It was here that the world-famous Jenny Lind achieved her great American triumphs, and what Mr. Haynes, the new proprietor, has now made his grand dining hall, was a portion of the great audience hall in which the divine songstress thrilled fashionable New York with her wonderful powers forty years ago.

In the early fifties La Farge came from France and looked about him for investments. It was said at the time he was a representative of Louis Phillipe. He pitched on the part of Broadway lying just opposite Bond street as a likely site for a hotel, and at once began the erection of one. It was completed in every detail and was opened for business in 1856. Tripler Hall, in the rear of the new hotel, was afterward remodeled and opened as Burton's New Theatre, by Burton himself. It was the largest play-house in New York. This was succeeded by the Winter Garden, and here Edwin Booth made his wonderful success, playing Hamlet for one-hundred successive nights. Winter Garden was destroyed by fire, March, 1867. Shortly after, La Farge died, and the whole property, from Broadway to Mercer street, was in the market.

In 1869, E. S. Higgins, the millionaire carpet manufacturer, bought the property and built what was then the palace hotel of New York. It was an immense structure, built in the most substantial manner, at a cost of nearly \$2,000,000, and its grand staircases and broad halls have never been equalled since. It was long and familiarly known as the Grand Central. It was first leased to H. L. Powers, who ran it for some ten years, and retired with \$1,000,000 from the property. He was followed by Keefer, McKinney & Fayman, who, it will be remembered, retired recently, when the house was closed.

Mr. Tilly Haynes, the well-known proprietor of the United States Hotel, Boston, a hotel which his administration has made highly successful, came to look over the Grand Central when he heard that the lease was on the market, and saw possibilities of a like success there. He effected a lease on the most favorable terms, for a long term of years, and at once set about the work of rejuvenation on a scale that made people stare and wonder. Both inside and out the good work of reconstruction went on; for a hundred days the pay roll for laborers alone was \$1,000 per day, for Mr. Haynes has caused every stone on the street front to be scraped down to its original whiteness, and has torn out and remodeled the interior according to his ideas of what a hotel should be, and to-day it is the model hotel of New York.

Not less than \$150,000 has been spent in the work of reconstruction, and people who know Mr. Haynes' business sagacity will readily believe that every dollar has been put where it will do the most good. Of the Grand Central not even the name remains. Mr. Haynes hit on the Broadway Central as descriptive in a double sense, and so the new-old house will be known.

With the renewed building and the new name, a new schedule of rates will apply and popular prices in all departments will be the rule. The great hotel, which, by the way, is the largest in New York, contains some 800 guest rooms. These are let on both plans, and either singly or en suite. On the European plan the rates range from \$1 up, and on the American, from \$2.50 up. Exceedingly advantageous arrangements can be made by large parties and permanent guests.

The moderate schedule of prices that prevails goes with the very best service and supplies obtainable; the combination of moderate rates and excellence being made possible by the large capacity of the house and the long experience in catering of the management. The cuisine is first-class in every particular, and the working departments have been so systematized that the most fastidious guest can search public and private rooms alike without finding a trace of disorder.

A glance at the map of New York City, which Mr. Haynes has published expressly for his guests, will show that the hotel is central indeed. It is about midway between the Grand Central Station and the lower ferries, and by means of the Broadway cable line is directly accessible from every point of arrival. The map, by the way, is a valuable guide to the city, and intending visitors should write to Mr. Haynes for a copy.



## EXCURSIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

One of the chief factors in the summer pleasures of Boston is its immense line of pleasure steamers. The trips to the North Shore, the Shoals, the Merrimac River, Provincetown, Highland Light, and the Fishing Grounds, take all day, leaving at 10 A. M. and returning at 7 P. M. The fare is 75 cents. The voyage in the Bay takes from 2.30 to 5.30 P. M.; and the moonlight excursions take from 8 to 10.45 P. M., the fare on each of these two being 50 cents. The boats do not go out unless the weather is favorable. The piers are at Battery Wharf, (379 Commercial Street), on the route of the street cars to Chelsea Ferry and East Boston. On the all-day trips, dinners are served on board.

The favorite route taken by these steamers lead down the beautiful harbor, by the three forts, the municipal buildings on Deer Island, and Boston Light, and out into the open Bay. Here, they pass a panoramic line of summer resorts and cities—Lynn, with the rocky heights of Saugus beyond; Nahant with Egg Rock off its northern point; the red-roofed villas and hotels of Swampscott; the legend-haunted towns of Marblehead and Salem, with their spires and towers wreathed with chaplets of poetry and romance; and the populous coasts of Beverly Farms, Manchester-by-the-Sea, and Magnolia, with the great Essex woods outlined against the horizon, and the black reef of Norman's Woe in the sea. Next, the white houses of Gloucester appear; and the steamers hold their way past Eastern Point; around the granite lighthouses on Thatcher's Island; off the granite quarries of Rockport and the summer-hotels of Pigeon Cove; around into Ipswich Bay, to the shores of Annisquam, in sight of the hills of Newbury. Two other trips the steamers make, one reaching to the mouth of the Merrimac River, famous in the ballads of Whittier, in full view of Newburyport; and the other passing beyond this point and ending at the Isles of Shoals, those wonderful surf-beaten crags, with their summer hotels. The voyage across the Bay to Provincetown is full of interest, and attracts many people who desire to get well-nigh out of sight of land. After passing the Light, the steamer leads boldly out to sea, with the South and North Shores unfolding on the right and left quarters; and after a time, the long, low line of outer Cape Cod rises from the level eastern horizon. Occasionally, the vessel passes around Cape Cod, and runs down as far as Highland Light, or even to Martha's Vineyard.

Once a week these steamers go out on fishing excursions, running out to the Middle Ground, which is between the capes of Massachusetts, about twenty-five miles from Boston Light.

The usual afternoon trips in the bay are patronized by thousands, and afford views of the north and south shores. The course is laid along the outside of Nantasket Beach and the Cohasset shores to Minot's Light, giving an admirable prospect of the hotels, headlands, and villages, and of the great stone lighthouse, rising from the lonely sea. From thence, the steamers run northward nearly to Marblehead Neck, and return along the North Shore.

On moonlight evenings, the steamers leave their piers at about eight o'clock, and run out past Boston Light and along the front of Nantasket Beach. On the return voyage, the saloons are used for dancing, orchestral music being given by the bands, and by eleven o'clock the boats reach Boston.

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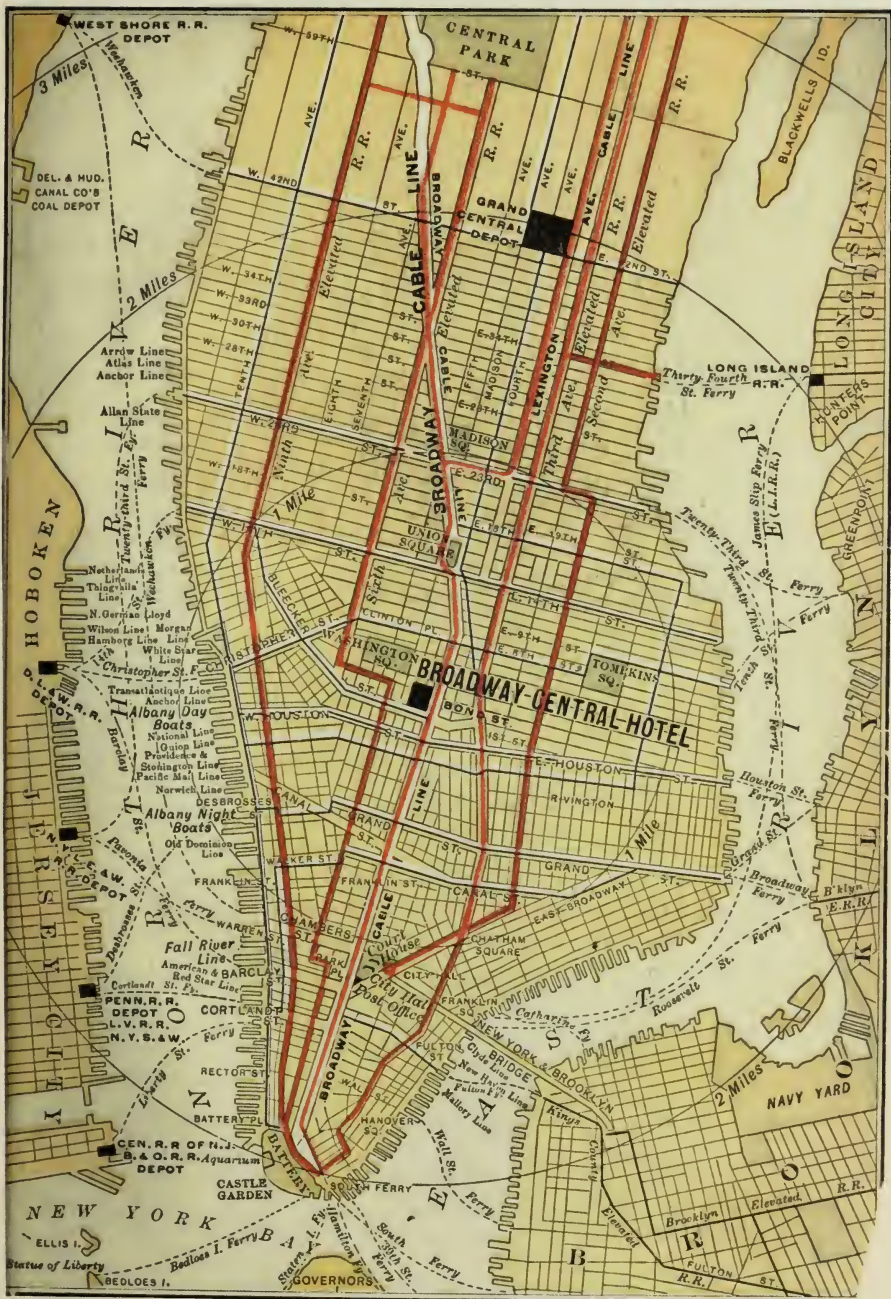
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